The World

VOL. V.--NO. 1507. NEW-YORK : FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE PLAGUE.

A Terrible Epidemic Raging in Russia, Poland and Eastern Prussia.

HORRORS OF THE BLACK DEATH.

Seventy Per Cent of those Attacked Die in a Few Hours.

All Europe in a Panic at the Approach of the Pestilence.

Quarantine Regulations to be Enforced.

Physicians From Austria and Prussia Lending Their Aid to Stay the Scourge.

Has the "Red Death" of the Middle Ages Returned!

10,000 Cases of the Disease in St. Petersburg.

260,000 Roubles Appropriated for Sanitary Measures.

IS NEW-YORK PREPARED?

Arrival of Ships Loaded With Rags From a Russian Port,

&c., &c., &c.

The commencement of a horrible epidemic in St. Petersburg, spreading rapidly into Poland, and westward, deserves the most serious attention, in view of the history of other times, when the plague, to which this epidemic seems near akin, raged throughout all Europe. What may be possible, God only knows; but the terrible events in this country have for the past four years piled horror upon horror with such bewildering rapidity, that, if this unfortunate country is to be further afflicted, it seems as if nothing was wanting to complete the fearful programme except the prevalence throughout the continent of a raging plague.

It is not well to be alarmed, but it is well to be forewarned, and if possible forearmed, against the possible coming of such a destroyer. It is well that the attention of the proper authorities and of the people should be called at the earliest sign of danger, that all possible precautions may be taken. It is well to review the history of past great epidemics and see if they have any probable bearing upon times and events; for, although in centuries past thousands of people have perished by them, it is a sad fact that comparatively little is known, even by the best educated of the medical profession, in regard to their cause and cure. Skill seems to have been baffled in their presence, and even the manner of their operation is enshrouded in a thousand different forms, as if all the ills that flesh is heir to were concentrated in one fell, demonl, triumphant demon of death, striding invincibly and with giant steps over whole lands.

EPIDEMICS FOLLOW CIVIL WAR.

It is a historical fact, fearful indeed to contemplate, that great epidemics follow great wars. It is also a historical fact that they have followed particularly, in the two great instances, civil wars.

May it not be possible that Providence sometimes moves in this mysterious way to unite, by the presence of a common danger, those who have been bitter foes, and that the necessity of the scourge is proportioned to the alienation of the people?

THE PLAGUE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

The great plague that spread throughout Italy and subsequently all over Europe in the fourteenth century, commencing about the year 1318, followed a terrible civil war. The war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, a fearful fratricidal conflict, had raged constantly for nearly a century, and was then about closing amid the most horrid scenes of carnage. Brother had met brother, father had met son, and men their former friends, in mortal combat in the streets of the principal cities, and had reddened the walls of palaces, and the thresholds of their own homes, with each others' blood. Universal horror hung like a cloud of midnight blackness over the nations. Men's passions, and women's too, were excited and fevered to the highest pitch. Society was overturned; all that was humane and belonged to the best and holiest emotions of the human heart seemed forgotten in the universal insanity of war. War, murder, assassination stalked abroad like regnant spirits, and the softer and kindlier sentiments of humanity seemed almost obsolete amid the discord that for a hundred years had been gathering into vengeful frenzy. Rienzi, the last of the Roman tribunes, was killed on the steps of the Capitol. The storm of war finally seemed to have spent its heavier force, and the thunderbolts of passion were cooling into apparently harmless embers, when suddenly, and almost without a warning, pestilence sprang up in the almost desolate track of war. Thousands who had survived the stroke of human conflict fell by the more terrible, because unseen and invincible, stroke of the plague. But it stopped not there. It followed where Genghis Khan had led his victorious legions, and raged northward and onward like a mighty conflagration, till Europe gazed with terror upon dying thousands. The pens of the most graphic historians have in vain labored to describe the horrible scenes and events that followed, and to picture to succeeding generations the history of the awful years that followed. Whole tribes of savage barbarians in the south of Europe were annihilated from the face of the earth. In the European cities processions of barefooted and bareheaded men and women passed through the streets [illegible] at midnight, with the [illegible] lights of the saints and holy tapers borne aloft, flagellating themselves and calling upon the saints and God to help them, and remove the plague that seemed threatening to destroy the human race. From this origin it is supposed the order of the "Flagellants" was established. Petrarch fixed his residence in Padua in 1361, but was driven from there to Venice by the reappearance of the Great Plague of 1348. He there met Boccacio, his most intimate friend, who had been driven from his darling Florence by the ravages of the same fearful epidemic. At this time, the Black Death, as it was called by the terrified people, raged throughout Italy and the adjacent kingdom. It respected no one—the prince in his palace or the peasant in his cot. The aid of the priesthood and saintly relics were called upon, but to no avail. The bravest and the best, the most learned and pious of the people of Italy who had been spared from the fatal civil dissensions of that gifted and unfortunate land—all perished alike under the affliction of this felt scourge of humanity. The famous Greek philosophers, scholars, and pedants, skilled in the old Greek learning and civilization, who had fled from the tyranny of the Moslem, already in possession of the seats of attic philosophy, to the courts of the Italian princes, then the resort of the highest culture and most advanced civilization of the period known as the dark ages, were driven anew to seek refuge from a visitation far more terrible than the sword of the rapacious followers of Mahomet.

In this connection will be remembered the thrillingly fearful story of "Decameron," founded upon actual facts, although wrought up with all the fiction of an almost preternaturally active imagination. A party of elegant ladies and gentlemen, comprising some of the highest nobility of Florence, retired to a beautiful villa on the banks of the Arno to spend whatever of life might yet remain to them, in the most vivacious pleasures of epicureans and debauchees. The richest feasts and the gayest balls and festivities, mingled with unrebuked and illicit amours, made the halls of the villa resound alike at day and night with convivial hilarity, while one by one the plague lessened each day their number, until the banquet halls were deserted, the silken couches despoiled of the beauty and gallantry that had held high revel, and all were gone—the men to the court of the grave, and the fascinating women gathered to the silent and terrible embrace of loathsome death.

The name of St. Charles Borromeo has descended from that period, or rather ascended, to immortality. While families separated and fled from each other on the approach of the symptoms of the plague among them, and sisters, brothers were left alone to die, the Archbishop of Milan remained at his post, giving assistance and ministering consolation to his dying people, while they, [illegible] stricken alike, dared hardly touch the hem of each other's garments, and bold, desperate plunderers seized and bore away without restraint the goods and property that all others feared even to approach.

THE GREAT PLAGUE IN LONDON.

In the year 1665 the English metropolis was visited by this terrible scourge to humanity. Those who were stricken by the pestilence lived but a few hours after being attacked. People congratulating themselves on their lucky escape from the charnel-house, were felled to the earth, cursing and blaspheming up to the last moments of their existence. The change from the glowing, roseate hue of health, to the sickening, blotchy aspect presented by those who were attacked, was rapid and in some cases almost instantaneous. Dismay and horror sat upon every countenance, and thousands of the citizens sought a refuge in the most remote parts of the country.

The scenes in the streets of London during the plague were most appalling. During the long, still watches of the night the dismal tolling of the bell on the deadman's cart, as that worthy passed by the silent and almost deserted houses, calling, in a sepulchral voice, upon those who were fortunate enough to be spared by the pestilence to bring out their dead; the shrieks of the anguished relatives of the leper-like corpses strewn on the causeway outside, all betokened the presence of that dread monarch, whose will is adamant, and whom all must obey. Charles II. at that time sat upon the throne of the great Alfred, guiding the destinies of the most brilliant and reckless court in Europe, unheeding the lamentations of his stricken subjects, devoting the life given him by his Maker to dissolute toyings with a Castlemaine, a Quérouaille, or some of the other corrupt beauties of the shameless court over which he presided. Amidst the fearful saturnalia of horrors, Buckingham, Rochester, Sedley, Sir George Etherege, and the rest of the licentious minions who basked in the ephemeral sunshine of Charles Stuart's reign, continued their scandalous orgies and revelings despite the warnings so fearfully vouchsafed by the Almighty. Among the corrupt nobility balls, routs, and *fetes* were the rage, despite the reprobation of all that was good and pure in the English metropolis; the shoddy aristocracy of that day pursued their evil courses, daring and defying the wrath of an offended Providence. The steady burghers of old London, saddened and sorrowing over the nation's shame, weeping for the considerate rule and strict observance, as well as the republican manners, of the days of the Protector, thronged the churches of the city daily, offering up supplications that the bitter cup of desolation might be averted from their proud old city. Their pious and well-meant efforts did not, however, prevent the spread of the pestilence, and over sixty thousand graves attested the rapidity and severity of the fearful scourge, ere the proper sanitary measures could be adopted to prevent the further progress of the Black Death.

WHY DOES THE PLAGUE FOLLOW WAR?

As previously stated, little is really known in regard to the exact cause and the proper treatment of the plague, and medical writers have generally been obliged to confine themselves to local treatment of symptoms as they appear in their many various forms. But it is believed that epidemics often follow great wars from certain causes. After a great battle the air in the whole vicinity becomes inevitably surcharged with miasmatic poisons from the decaying corpses of men and horses slain, and from the often putrid wounds of those still living. Those who have visited the battle-fields of the south after great conflicts have observed, have often observed the stench while yet approaching them from miles away. As the putrid matter from a corpse is deadly and instant poison when applied to the quick flesh, or to the delicate membrane of the eye, so this miasma, wherever it taints the atmosphere, or makes its aerial flight upon the winds, is poisonous in a more gradual and less fatal degree when introduced throughout the physical system, and into the very blood, from the over-active lungs. As war progresses and battles multiply, this miasma, especially in a hot or semi-tropical country, accumulates even faster than it can decompose into healthful matter by the action of the elements and the return of the seasons of vegetation, and develops itself in epidemics. Humanity, too, by the excitement and turmoil of war, loses the calm sameness that is exhibited in times of peace, and abnormal conditions of mind are accompanied by abnormal conditions of the body, leaving the system especially sensitive to the attacks of almost any form of disease. Camp diseases multiply and even seem to originate and develope new forms of human ailment and intensify old ones, often beyond the power of the physician to understand or even cure, so complicated and various do they appear. Prominent among these are chronic dysentery and rheumatism, that sometimes hold to the unfortunate victims with a grief that lasts through life, gradually wearing the vital force away.

It will be observed that *meningitis* in one or more of its forms, is recorded to be one of the principal symptoms of the plague in past centuries, and that *meningitis spinalis* is also a prominent symptom of the epidemic now rapidly spreading in Russia and Poland.

LAXITY OF MORALS IN TIME OF WAR.

The histories of all wars, and especially of civil wars, bear testimony to the fact, that public and private morals alike, relax their bindings force upon society and upon individuals at such times. Every student of history is as well aware of this fact, as of the wars that accompanied this moral phenomenon. The hideous dens of prostitution multiply. Moral and physical plague-spots themselves, they infect with a moral and physical plague oftentimes where society would least suspect aught below the purest virtue. During the plague of the fourteenth century, Queen Joanna of Naples and Avignon, placed the unfortunate class of fallen women in localities by themselves as a precaution against the spread of the epidemic, and only allowed them to appear upon public streets and places at certain set times and seasons. Doubtless it was a wise precaution and helped to stay the progress of the fearful infection.

IMPORTATION OF RAGS FROM EUROPE.

It was thought by many that the spotted fever that of late years has appeared in various parts of the North and West in this country, was brought hither by the importation of infected rags and clothing, and the like, from Constantinople and various parts of the [illegible] Europe. The symptoms of the disease were certainly very similar in many important respects to those of the spotted fever or plague that is still somewhat prevalent in Syria and to a less extent in some parts of Northern Africa. This is merely a theory that seems to have a probable, or at least possible, foundation in fact. It is well known that such rags are imported, and cast-off army clothes have also been bought up here, that are made over again into shoddy cloth or paper; and it is quite possible that these, still retaining infection, may spread it among the people. There is now lying at Pier 26, North river, the brig Stabius, with a load of rags from Constantinople, and there is also in port a vessel loaded with rags from the port of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. It is quite time for the press to say, and the authorities to take action, that the whole business of the rag importations should be stopped. A matter so undoubtedly important to the public health demands it, before the hour of immediate danger may come. With pestilence spreading its deadly wings in Russia, a cargo of Russian rags, or, in fact, from any port, Asiatic, European, or African, should not be allowed to enter an American port.

NECESSITY OF STRICT QUARANTINE.

Dr. Swinburne will, doubtless, take efficient and special measures to quarantine all vessels from ports of the eastern continent, if upon strict examination the possibility of infection be found upon them. It is highly necessary, in view of what may yet occur.

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York city is, at present, very free from epidemic diseases of any kind. In fact there is nothing here at present that prevails in an epidemic character. Dr. Sayre, the efficient resident physician states that small-pox has much decreased of late in this city, and there is nothing to be feared. The health bill is still before the state Legislature, and probably would have a good chance of becoming a law, but for the fact that the Legislature will probably adjourn about the middle of next week, and since the late fearful tragedy at Washington, it is hardly probable that much more business will be done. He regards the passage of the bill as of the deepest importance to the sanitary condition of the city, giving, as it would, a competent health police, and forming a mobile board of health commissioners empowered to do all that is necessary to protect the people, to a very great extent, not only from the rise and spread of epidemics, but from hundreds of ailments that now inevitably arise from ill ventilation, want of cleanliness, presence of slaughter-houses in the city, sale of diseased or otherwise bad meats, and many other causes that he thinks are fully provided against in the bill.

It should have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph that the arrivals of vessels otherwise than regular steamers from the ports of Germany are not very numerous, and still less so from ports of Russia. Yet a single one might bring the infection of the plague.

Efforts to Prevent Publicity—Character of the Disease—Frequent Relapses of the Patients.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, April 7.

The accounts of the epidemic which has prevailed at St. Petersburg, although declared to be immensely exaggerated, are, nevertheless, of sufficient importance to command the attention of scientific medical men. I have seen several private letters from the Russian capital in which no mention whatever is made of the disease, but there is no doubt of its existence. The description of the symptoms and course of the disease which reached here at first seemed to me to be nearly the same as those in violent cases of yellow fever—sudden pain in the nape of the neck, in the hand or foot, or, indeed, any part of the body, followed by violent chill and fever; a second chill coming on the following day, with increased violence. This paroxysm is frequently fatal, a third invariably so. Another peculiarity, which is common in yellow fever, marks the Siberian plague, as it has been called. Patients who appear to be entirely recovered, at the end of five or six days are subject to a fatal relapse if they leave their beds. Physicians have gone from Prussia and Austria to study the disease, in order to be prepared for its westward progress.

It is not astonishing that a "plague" of some sort should break out in St. Petersburg, where the poorer people are driven to a meager subsistence upon all sorts of vegetable garbage. A late edict removed all the slaughter-houses for the capital to Moscow; the poor of St. Petersburg who had previously been able to indulge in an occasional treat of bullock's feet and intestines, found themselves reduced by this measure to a diet of brown bread, which is said to contain an immense percentage of spurred rye (ergot), sufficient to deprave the most vigorous constitution, and to make war entirely with the weak.

A learned doctor, furnished with all the documents, has begun to publish a series of articles in the *Opinion Nationale*, with a view to convince the public that it is not the real plague of the olden ages with which Europe is now threatened. He says the genuine plague is invariably accompanied by boils, most frequently in the arm-pits. His account is so graphic that timid folks are in danger of being frightened into a fever by the bare perusal of the article.

The Disease Already Spreading into Eastern Prussia—Poland Attacked—Terrible Character of the Three-fold Malady.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BERLIN, April 7.

Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord, by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from twenty to fifty per cent. In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first, and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after. A special committee has been formed under Governor-General Suwaroff to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimulants have no effect. The deaths, at first but twenty, have risen to forty per cent. The spleen and liver are much affected. In many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *pestula maligna*, has been observed [illegible] within a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit, which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential carbuncles, and dark color of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is the Black Death. St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Saolowa, in the Waldai hills, and the description given in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News* and *Exchange News*, in which the dilatation of the pupils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad. The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichson, surgeon to the Emperor Nicholas, aged seventy-five, died while attending hospital. In Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Kolo, near Warsaw, is represented in the *Warsaw Gazette* as *meningitis spinalis*. Out of five thousand inhabitants in that town there are thirty-six sick and fifteen dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantzic.

All Russian Ships to be Quarantined.

[FROM THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.]

An order has been sent to Dunkirk to put in quarantine all ships arriving from Russia. This measure of precaution has been necessitated by the epidemic now raging at St. Petersburg.

A Full Account of the Workings of the Terrible Disease—Seventy per cent. of the Cases Fatal—Immense Sums of Money Appropriated for Sanitary Purposes.

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes the following communication from Dr. Galligo, director of the medical *L'Imparziale*, on the serious epidemic now prevalent in Russia:—"We have received from Dr. Tilleur, physician to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg, some important details respecting the disease now raging in that capital. This malady appears to be neither a fever of an intermittent or continuous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid fever; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819 and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks. This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 deg. to 41 deg. centigrade, or 106 deg. Fahrenheit), the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous functions, although the state of the mental fa[illegible] remains unaltered; frequent pains are fe[illegible] head and limbs, great pain is also felt [illegible] in the hypochondriac region, and an exa[illegible] in the left the palpitation and percussion pro[illegible] of [illegible] to have immensely decreased in [illegible] the spleen [illegible] is yellow in color, owing to [illegible] volume. The [illegible] likewise affected by the malad[illegible] the liver being [illegible] attack of the fever last[illegible] the remission [illegible] [illegible] and terminates with [illegible] seven to eight [illegible] After the first [illegible] a very co[illegible] [illegible] occurs of seven or eight [illegible] paroxysm, an interval [illegible] patient appears almos[illegible] days, during which the [illegible] the expiration of [illegible] as well as over, but at manifests itself li[illegible] period a second attack with still greate[illegible] prostration. [illegible] accompanied [illegible] about seven days, [illegible] This continues [illegible] other, with profuse perspira[illegible] [illegible] like the third paroxysm declares itse[illegible] Sometimes a [illegible] interval of seven days one of [illegible] if after a further in[illegible] the symptoms being [illegible] patient [illegible] and the [illegible] profound state of prostration. The rate o[illegible] mortality is 8 per cent., and the victims of the [illegible] malady die during the second attack, usuall[illegible] from a kind of general paralysis, or throu[illegible] serious derangement of the nervous organ[illegible] with real decomposition of the blood and [illegible] an enormous increase in the spleen. The li[illegible] [illegible] also becomes greatly enlarged, but the tot[illegible] [illegible] on the other hand, are either found [illegible] [illegible] or else hardly congested. Everything [illegible] [illegible] hitherto failed to shorten the duration of [illegible] the febrile attacks. Salts of quinine, [illegible] given in large and small doses, have been quite in[illegible] effectual to overcome the attacks characteristic [illegible] of this malady. In the second paroxysm [illegible] of the [illegible] is increased prostration of the [illegible] the most powerful stimulants have been administered—such as musk, camphor, &c.; but they produce little or no effect. The chief cause of this disease is supposed to be the arrival in St. Petersburg of an immense number of workmen from the neighboring provinces, and even from the most distant to which it is said there are just now in the capital 43,000 workmen more than the usual number. The consequence of this is that they cannot find work and are obliged to live in unhealthy localities, and to live upon the black bread, which contains this year much more horned rye than in previous years. It has been discovered by chemical analysis that this bread contains one per cent. of horned rye in the flour with which it is made. The sorry working man living on the same may be calculated to eat 100 grains of horned rye per diem. Besides this, the oxen, cows, and other animals being no longer slaughtered at St. Petersburg, but at Moscow, whence the meat is despatched ready prepared, the heads, hoofs, feet, and intestines of these animals, which previously formed one of the staple articles of sustenance of the poorer classes, on account of their cheapness, are no longer to be had at St. Petersburg, and the poor are now compelled to live almost exclusively upon the above-mentioned bread, which contains injurious substances, partly contributing to produce the disease in question. The malady is exclusively confined to the poorer classes."

The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by Government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles, considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzig, and Gumbennen. In the Waldai hills, to the southwest of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.

A Scientific Account of the Plague—Its History and Marked Features.

By the old writers the words *pestis* and *pestilentia*, the synonyms of plague, as well as the corresponding Greek word, were used in an exceedingly loose sense, and must be taken as meaning nothing more than an epidemic fever. True plague is a contagious fever characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes. Formerly plague occasionally prevailed in many places of northern Europe. Previous to its last visitation in 1665, it invaded England, according to Sydenham, every thirty or forty years. Marseilles suffered from it in 1720, Moscow in 1771 and 1772, and some points in the Neapolitan dominions as late as 1815 and 1816. The celebrated "black death," which ravaged all Europe during the fourteenth century, appears to have been the oriental plague. As in all severe epidemics of the disease, at its commencement many of the patients died previous to the development of carbuncles and buboes is sufficiently [illegible] derived its name from the gangrenous eschars formed by the carbuncles, or perhaps from the petechiæ which accompanied the disease. A report made to the French Academy (*Rapport à l'académie royale de médecine sur la peste et les quarantaines*, &c. Paris, 1846) says: "1. At present the countries where the plague still originates are in the first place Egypt, afterward Syria and the two Turkeys. It is probable, however, that the plague may be developed without importation in the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and in the empire of Morocco. 2. In those countries the conditions which determine and favor its development are the habitation of alluvial or marshy grounds; a hot, moist atmosphere; low, badly aired, and crowded houses; the accumulation of a great quantity of animal and vegetable matters in a state of putrefaction; a scanty and unwholesome diet; great moral and physical destitution; the negligence of the laws of public and private hygiene. 3. Sporadic plague does not seem to be transmissible. Epidemic plague is transmissible both in the localities where the plague is raging and without them. 4. It is transmitted by means of miasmata given out by the bodies of the sick; these miasmata, in close and ill-ventilated places, may create centers of pestilential infection. No rigorous observation has shown the transmissibility of the plague by simple contact with the infected. New experiments are necessary to determine that it is not transmissible by the goods and wearing apparel of the infected. It results from the observations made at the lazarettos for more than a year that merchandise does not transmit the plague." The period of incubation in plague would seem in no case to be beyond eight days. Two course of the disease varies very much in different cases. Sometimes the local symptoms first show themselves, and the fever which follows is comparatively mild; at other times the patient is rapidly overwhelmed by the violence of the constitutional disorder, and dies without the appearance of carbuncles or buboes; between these extremes, and tending to one form or the other, the disease presents every grade of variety. In its milder forms, small spots like flea-bites first make their appearance, especially on the parts of the body exposed to the air; these enlarge, become dusky, and are covered by vesicles or phlyctenæ filled with a dark-colored fluid. The base of the spots is hard; it becomes black, forming a gangrenous eschar with a circumference of an inch or an inch and a half in diameter; these are the carbuncles. The progress is attended with more or less fever, which, as the eschar becomes detached, gradually subsides. Often consequent upon the appearance of the carbuncles, glandular swellings form, commonly in the groins or armpits, more rarely in the neck. These buboes, as they are termed, occasionally disappear without suppuration; more generally after a time pus is formed, sometimes slight, sometimes than and [illegible]. Cases in which buboes appear are attended with a higher grade of fever and with more profound depression of the vital forces; headache, restlessness, chills, and vertigo are commonly present; the eyes are red and muddy, the tongue coated, the skin hot and dry; the pulse small, weak, and frequent; petechiæ are frequently present. The duration of the disease varies. In the commencement of severe epidemics cases have been related in which the patients have died within twenty-four hours; in most instances, however, it continues from one to two weeks. In severe epidemics the majority of the patients die, and when recovery takes place convalescence is tedious. Morbid anatomy hitherto has added nothing to our knowledge of the disease; the blood is found to be altered and fluid, but no appearances have been noted which can be deemed characteristic. Of the treatment of plague we [illegible] little; like other contagious [illegible] ably runs a prescribed cou[illegible] materially shortened, and pe[illegible] state of our knowledge it [illegible] most cases to limit our efforts [illegible] ment of the carbuncles and b[illegible] the patient's strength, and pla[illegible] favorable hygienic circumstanc[illegible]

The women employed at the g[illegible] manufactory at Bordeaux are [illegible] They confine themselves to per[illegible] town, singing patriotic songs, and [illegible] tations to the prefect.

MOBILE.

How the Last Great Seaport of the Rebellion Was Taken.

Interesting Account Of The Siege.

STORMING OF THE FORTS.

Immense Loss of the Rebels in Men and Material.

300 GUNS AND 3,500 PRISONERS.

Admirable Conduct of the Campaign.

Gen. Wilson's Great Raid Through the Heart of the South.

THE MOBILE PAPERS BEFORE THE FALL.

&c., &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)

SPANISH FORT, ALABAMA, April 9.

THE PLAN OF THE MOVEMENT.

In a previous letter I touched somewhat upon this subject; but at that time it was not prudent to describe this plan with sufficient fullness to render all details quite clear. The question was then asked, and partially answered, "Why did General Canby move up to the east side of Mobile bay, and thus come upon Spanish fort, instead of marching upon the west, and thus coming at Mobile at once?" By looking at a good topographical map of the bay, it will be discovered that Dog River Bar, which reaches a greater part of the way across the bay from the mouth of that river, affords such shoal water that the fleet could not approach near enough to the shore-batteries, scattered from Mobile down to the Dog river, to co-operate with the army in their reduction. In addition to that, the obstructions are outside of some of the strongest of these batteries, so that, even if the light-draught boats had otherwise been able to engage them, they were prevented from so doing. The rebel engineers made the works west of the city its chief defense; they are three formidable lines deep, and it is always good policy to attack the enemy where he desires you should. Dog river meanders through low, marshy ground, not far in rear of the outside line, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for the troops to have charged across it in line, while to form in line between it and the rebel works would have exposed them to a severe fire at short range. There are four reasons for the choice of the east side of the bay, either of which was sufficient. Having, then, moved up on the east side of the bay, the programme was simply that the navy should engage the formidable water-battery of Spanish Fort, while the army attacked the lunettes and breastworks in the rear of it. Spanish Fort in our possession, its guns would command Batteries Tracy and Huger, compelling their evacuation, which would enable the gunboats to pass up Blakely and Apalachee rivers, and down the Tensas, directly in front of Mobile. [illegible] probably have brought about an evacuation of that city, without the distinguished assistance which was subsequently (I will not say unexpectedly) rendered by General Wilson. The movement, then, upon Mobile, was simply to flank it.

THE FORTS WHICH WERE TO BE REDUCED.

Spanish Fort consists of a water-battery of five guns (two 6 4-10 inch Brooke guns, and three 8-inch Columbiads), and three lunettes and various batteries are facing landward, mounting 41 siege and field-guns of different sizes. Two of the lunettes are in the rear of the water-battery, the third is on the extreme rebel right. The water-battery is the nucleus of the whole, and is about 9 miles, a little south of east, from Mobile, on a bluff, sixty-five feet high. The earth-works start at a point three hundred yards below the battery, on the bay, extend gradually back seven hundred yards, and continue north a mile and a half or two miles, to Bayou Minette.

What is usually called Fort Blakely, is no fort at all. Blakely Landing is marked by a few dwelling-houses, which were erected many years ago, in an attempt to supplant Mobile, in the belief that it was less exposed to the ravages of the yellow fever. These are situated on a bluff, like that at Spanish Fort, and are surrounded by a line of earth works of about equal extent to those at that point.

Batteries Gladden and McIntosh are formidable defenses, but, having been flanked by the occupation of those above-named, passed into our hands without resistance. The splendid batteries on the west shore, of which there are not less than seven, with an aggregate armament of fifty-one guns, proved useless to the rebels, as they had no opportunity to bring them into play. The prodigious preparations which had been made to defend Mobile may be guessed from an enumeration of the forts and batteries alone. Of the former there are seven, and of the latter (so far as discovered up to this time) seventeen. Though it is impossible, at this day, to give an accurate statement of the number of guns employed in all these works, the nearest I can arrive at will give three hundred, great and small.

ASSAULT ON SPANISH FORT.

I have traced, in outline, the progress of the siege of this fort up to the evening of the 8th. At 5 o'clock in the evening all the land batteries opened on the fort, the fire being particularly heavy on our right, where the tremendous crashing momentum of the thirty pound parrott shells from battery South were playing fearful havoc with the right sand works and their beleaguered defenders. Their range was enfilading, and, being unexpected, they seem to have so effectually battered down the works and driven back the rebels, that an assault in this quarter was determined upon at once. Accordingly, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a sudden lull in the roar of artillery gave the signal to advance. Two brigades of General E. A. Carr's division (Third) of the Sixteenth corps, which occupied the extreme right, charged gallantly on the rebel works, and in a few minutes had captured three hundred yards of them, clambered on the inside, and taken prisoners about three hundred and fifty men—the greater part of two regiments. As it was now night, they intrenched themselves securely, and lay under arms. Many of the rebels had bestowed themselves so deep in their caves in the sands, to avoid the [illegible] or cannon, that they were [illegible] surprise. [illegible]

count for the deficit. The guns taken with the fort are enumerated below.

It should be stated to the credit of the Eighth Iowa, of Colonel Geddis' brigade, that they were the first to leap over the parapets and enter the works.

The prisoners represented principally the States of North Carolina, Texas, and Alabama. They were sufficiently well clad in the inevitable linsey-woolsey of the color of a butternut colored bull dog, moderately well shod and otherwise equipped. They are not disposed to defend the sowing of torpedoes, saying they should not be held responsible for obeying the orders of superiors.

CAPTURE OF BLAKELY LANDING.

The news of the capture of Spanish Fort appears to have had a contagious effect on the gallant command of General Steele, investing Blakely, and a reverse effect on its garrison. The intelligence was, by some means, imparted to the rebel commander at that point, and early on the morning of the 9th it was apparent that they despaired of holding it, and had already begun to evacuate. They appear to have anticipated that (as was the fact) a great part of the troops formerly occupied before Spanish Fort would at once be dispatched to the assistance of General Steele, and they determined to elude the attack, which they knew must be final.

General Steele was early made aware of the movements of the enemy, and, with his accustomed energy and promptitude, at once repaired to the front in person, and ordered all dispositions to be made to prevent the rebels from getting away. He was restless, as if awaiting an order to attack, but still none came. Up to 9 A.M. he had not even been officially notified of the fall of Spanish Fort, which occurred eight hours before, although Blakely is only six miles above the fort. It appears that a telegraph operator had been notified to inform him, but for some reason had been unable to do so; and I deem it quite probable that an order from General Canby, directing General Steele to attack the retreating enemy at once, was delayed in like manner. In any event, General Steele finally made a general assault, whether on his own responsibility or not, I am not informed, and, charging on the rebels, captured those who were not already embarked. General Hawkins' colored division, on the extreme right, is reported to have acquitted itself with great credit, but not more so, perhaps, than all the others. To quote a stale phrase, "where all did so well 'twould be invidious to discriminate." The number of prisoners taken at Blakely is variously estimated at 5,000. I believe this is much too large—say 3,000—though I have at this date no means of learning with accuracy. The rebels had previously removed all the heavy guns to Spanish Fort, but of field artillery we captured six full batteries, and a large amount of ordnance stores. One of these batteries is the "Cowan battery," organized at Vicksburg, from which place, also, many of the prisoners came.

General Steele appears to have anticipated, like the rebels, that he would soon receive assistance from the liberated troops about Spanish Fort, and was emulous of the glory of effecting the capture unaided.

Leaving a brigade to garrison the fort, General Canby had at once started, with a large body of troops, to assist at Blakely; but he appears to have arrived only in time to behold the conclusion of the matter.

"ON TO MOBILE."

As soon as the exhilarating intelligence was communicated to Admiral Thatcher of the fall of Spanish Fort, and with it Blakely Landing, he at once ordered the torpedo boats and tugs to set to work to remove the infernal machines still remaining in the channel, that the fleet might advance towards Mobile. The floating torpedoes, which the rebels sent adrift, had already been cut off by stretching a great net across the narrow channel, and it remained only to remove those which had been sunk before our fleet and a point up to which the rebel fleet had itself found it necessary to pass. During the day some twenty torpedoes were removed, and soon one of the wooden gunboats moved cautiously up Blakely River channel and on toward the city. As has been before stated, the channel was literally sowed with them by the rebels, and so sensitive were they to the slightest touch that a small row-boat, containing two of their officers, was blown up by one of them, and the officers blown to atoms—"hoist by their own petard."

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

As soon as our forces occupied Spanish Fort, and there was sufficient light to get range, they opened on Batteries Tracy and Huger, on the opposite side of Blakely river. The huge thunderer gave forth his hoarse Sunday morning salute to his sometime friends and neighbors over the way, and as the clouds of smoke floated slowly away over their heads, the anxious gunners waited in vain for a reply. Again the forts were challenged as to their condition, and again there came back only the echo, bounding across the bay, from the solid front of the warehouses on the wharf of Mobile. "The Johnnies sleep well, I take it." "A clear conscience, you know, is not awakened by thunder; try again." A third and a fourth salutation, more emphasized than the first, elicit no response. They are gone. Where?

WHAT OF MOBILE?

[illegible]

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Interesting Facts in Regard to Their Operations.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The Labors of Last Year—The Medical and Penal Institutions of the City in 1864.

[illegible]

we have with the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, has just claim to our acknowledgments for its attention to the sick, and for its general administration of our hospitals, in the medical and surgical departments. The number requiring attention from this department daily, hourly, and momentarily, necessarily calls largely upon the time and talents of the Board of Physicians of that college, as well as those who are co-operating with them, under their instructions, in different hospitals. It has been our endeavor, under all circumstances, to unite with them in every proposed advancement of the science of medicine, and to do our share toward securing important results, through a just and liberal policy, in the connection of that department with the general administration and government of the institutions. We hoped thus to secure, beyond peradventure, the best possible attention, the surest, safest and wisest application of experience, education and attention of those for whom we are bound to act as guardians, in the absence of means and ability to provide for themselves.

OUT-DOOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF.

From time to time, during the last few years, the commissioners have had under consideration the proposition in connection with the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, of the establishment at that point in the contemplated new building, of specialties in connection with an *Out door Medical and Surgical Department* for the relief of the poor; but they have concluded that they will make a trial sufficient for testing the usefulness and propriety of such a bureau.

THE BAKERY, THE CITY CEMETERY, THE AUXILIARY PRISONS,

and all the various objects of lesser importance, yet united in the government of these institutions, make satisfactory reports, and promise to advance in measures of economy and usefulness.

THE CITY PRISON,

which connects all the other prisons of the city, has our unqualified approbation in its administration; and, considering the mode of treatment by our courts of the mass of inmates thrown under the jurisdiction of the warden of that institution, we may congratulate ourselves that, with the matron and Mrs. Foster, Miss French, and others, as helpers, we have assurance of continued good government, which is creditable to those who are immediately connected with it as well as to those of us who are responsible for it.

We should do injustice to ourselves, if we did not unite in informing our fellow-citizens of the very copious streams of unobtrusive philanthropy which are flowing from various quarters into the dark regions of vice, as well as amid the pains and sorrows of those who make up the better class of our indigent population. Religious teachings, coming from the sincere and benevolent ministers of the Gospel of all the various forms of faith, aided by those who labor incessantly with a hope of doing good; and not less to be regarded, the efforts of the Sisters of Charity and of Mercy, who with them unite from the beginning to the end, year by year, day by day, and night by night, in the ministration of kindness—all these consolations have been provided for our unfortunates, by these feeling hearts and liberal hands.

SALARIES.

It has not been, so far as our observation extends, always just to augment the expenditures of the department, by advancing the pay of the employes of the commission. We have felt it our duty to hold back, as far as propriety would permit, from advancing the pay of our officers. We have, however, not been unmindful of the proper and just claims, under the circumstances, of a general advance in the prices of most of the necessaries of life. We have, therefore, felt it our duty to add a percentage to the pay of our employes, which we have most cheerfully granted, in the belief that, actuated by the same spirit which induced us to increase the emoluments of office under the stress of these circumstances, there will be a readiness on the part of those who have been the recipients thereof to meet a reversed state of things with composure, and willingly return, if it shall be deemed necessary to do so, to the original sums fixed at the commencement of this commission.

SUPPLIES.

The expenditure of so large an amount of money for the actual supply of this department, involves not only a responsibility on the part of the commissioners in the protection of the inmates, and the poor generally, throughout their control, as to the character, the quality, and the quantity of the necessaries of life, but also as to the mode of obtaining them. Heretofore, under a system of contracts for the chief articles of consumption, such as meat, milk, clothing, &c., they have, under a rigid inspection, been able to avoid, to a great extent, the quality of the supplies contracted for.

Such, however, has been the condition of the markets for these chief articles of consumption, that it has been found quite unjust, in their opinion, to hold to the strict letter of the contract those who came forward in good faith, with a desire to serve the institutions with fidelity and justice. They have, therefore, deemed it their duty to add to the prices of the supplies under the meat and milk contracts a percentage which was deemed liberal and just, though it could not, perhaps, be legally claimed.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

One of the most important, as well as one of the most difficult branches of the government of these institutions, is the organization and operation of the department of out-door poor. Having had the benefit of an experienced and faithful head, in the person of Mr. George Kellogg, the superintendent of out-door poor, the commission has left largely in his hands the response to the demands of those in necessitous circumstances, or in a condition of health requiring immediate attention and relief. Improvements have been made from year to year, yet much remains to be accomplished to prevent imposition and fraud, as well as to properly regard the more delicate demands of necessity. The high price of provisions, clothing, and great increase of small-pox and typhoid fever have considerably increased the expenditures in this department. Fuel, also, has reached a cost which makes it still more necessary to require close economy in consumption by the recipients of the city's bounty.

In several of the previous reports of this department we have called the attention of our fellow-citizens to the great and growing evil of multiplying private charitable institutions. During the last year the opinions heretofore expressed have been verified by the exposure of one case of the most flagrant nature that can blacken the records of pretended charity; and we sincerely hope that this example, which bears so favorably upon our heretofore frequently-expressed opinions, will make its appropriate impression.

In no previous period in the history of this city has the department had there been anything like so large a number as during the last year of those who have been cared for and brought through this department into the institutions set apart for small-pox and ship fever. The vehicles and laborers made use of in the collection of this class of our charge have been in continuous and active operation.

The provisions contemplated for the temporary rest of the patients on their way to the small-pox and fever hospitals in the new building, at Bellevue Hospital, will more liberally harmonize with the great extent of provision required by the great and growing city of this continent.

Ward's Island having been set apart for the establishment of the new Inebriate Asylum, will require such preparation of its grounds as will give suitable accommodation for that institution, while it reserves all the space necessary for the burial of the dead for many years to come. The land not required for this purpose will be devoted, as heretofore, in the most profitable manner possible, for the production of vegetables for the use of the institutions generally.

The suits still pending between the department and the Commissioners of Emigration can result in no other than the same verdict which has before been alluded to.

We feel that it is proper for us, before closing this report, to place in honorable mention the names of the following persons who, having faithfully served the best interests of the department, have fallen victims to the contagion, which their labors required them to encounter, bearing testimony to their fidelity, their fearlessness, and to a general conduct which is not only creditable to humanity, but deserves a monumental record:

Dr. Moses H. Ranney, Res't Physician, Lun. Asy.
Dr. Allen E. Nelson, Sen. Ass't Phys., Lun. Asy.
Dr. A. Tollis Marvin, Ass't Physician, Lun. Asy.
Dr. Eugene O. Rowe, House surg., Bellevue Hosp.
Dr. Henry J. Devlin, House Phys., Bellevue Hosp.
Dr. George C. Dewey, Ass't Phys., Island Hosp.
John King, Engineer Bellevue Hospital.
John DeMott, Keeper at Work House.
James Smith, Keeper at Work House.
John Brown, Keeper City Prison.
Rev. Father Joseph Pavenilli, of Black. Isl. Hosp.
Rev. Father Geo. Lauthuber, of Black. Isl. Hosp.
Sister Domitelia, Sister Felix, Sister Christine, } Regular religious visitors to the institutions.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The attendance of the Rev. Zetus Searle, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Father Ma[illegible], chaplains; the Rev. Father Daranquet, of the Catholic Church; the Rev. Mr. Crowley, of the Episcopal Church, and clergymen of other religious denominations, has afforded all the spiritual consolation required by the sick and dying in the several institutions on Blackwell's Island. At Randall's Island the services of the Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Fathers Schneider and Mo[illegible], of the Roman Catholic Church; the Sisters of Charity, Domitella, Felix, Christine, and Bernardine, Mrs. S. Winston and daughters, Messrs. Shepherd, Reed, Meyers, Riddle, Martin, Henderson, B[illegible], and Brewster, have been truly valuable to the old and young.

To Mrs. A. H. Gibbons the thanks of the board are due, for her liberal donations to the children during this and former years.

In closing this report, the commissioners unite in gratitude to the Almighty for their preservation from the various epidemics with which their path has been beset. During the five years of their stewardship they have been called to deal with every phase of human sorrow, suffering, and criminality; and throughout this period they have, with a deep sense of their responsibility to God and man, wo[rked] harmoniously and in all singleness of purpose [illegible] fortunate, the reclamation of [illegible] for the relief of the [illegible]

the erring and the accomplishment of the results within the prison. How far [illegible] succeeded the admirable condition of the institutions under their charge will bear witness.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

Statement of vagrants and disorderly persons transferred from the City Prison to the Work-House on Blackwell's Island, during the year 1864, and the number of times they have been previously committed.

[illegible]

Out-door Poor 100,122.47
Penitentiary .... 46,8[illegible]
Randall's Island .... 79,7[illegible]
Small-Pox Hospital .... 6,741.[illegible]
Work-House 74,291.29
Store-House, Blackwell's Island .... [illegible]
Steamboat .... 14,[illegible]

Total $591,110.05
Deduct amount paid for buildings and repairs .... 16,2[illegible].16
.... $610,[illegible]
Deduct, due from United States Government for board and medical attention to soldiers $39,630.75
And sundry articles of supply—coal, wood, flour, dry goods, drugs, &c., on hand 31st Dec., 1864 .... 68,400.37
.... $105,0[illegible].12
Deduct sundry supplies on hand 31st Dec., 1863 .... 58,7[illegible].21
.... 46,3[illegible]
Expenses for support of inmates of Institutions and Out door poor, 1864 .... $[illegible],543.91

Exploits of an Army Chaplain.—He Feigns Suicide to Escape Punishment, Is Re-arrested.

[From the Nashville Dispatch, April 11.]

The first publication of the arrest of Albert Griffith, chaplain of this post, charged with purloining soldiers' letters and commissary stores, was made in the *Dispatch* about six weeks ago. In our issue of Saturday, we published a startling account of the suicide of the chaplain by drowning, and, as we supposed at the time, conferred upon him the last rites of sepulture, throwing the mantle of charity over his sacrilegious career as a minister of the gospel. It has since transpired that this arch villain, instead of "throwing his sorrows and shame to the cold waters of the beautiful Cumberland," succeeded in bribing the guard, who was an unsophisticated illiterate or drafted man, we are not certain which, and effected his escape. He left a letter, directed to the provost-marshal, in the hands of the guard, which purported to be his last will and testament, and fully instructed his dupe how to break the intelligence of his sad fate to the military authorities, so that no suspicions would be aroused. Accordingly, the guard hastened to the provost-marshal, and with a woe-begone countenance, and apparently much agitated, conveyed the tidings of his misfortune in conducting the prisoner to the place of trial. Griffith, after successfully accomplishing this deep-laid scheme, threw himself as it were, into the very jaws of his enemies. He went to the house of a man living near the picket lines, and without any knowledge of his character or proclivities, told him that he was a rebel deserter, and being dissatisfied with it, desired to return, but had no pass to get through the lines. He requested the man to go to the provost-marshal and procure a pass for him, giving a fictitious name. His new dupe, as he supposed, consented, but instead of carrying out his instructions, repaired to the guard at the picket post, whom he informed all the circumstances, and his suspicions as to the character of Griffith. The guard, in company with several soldiers, returned with the man to his house, and to the utter astonishment of the wily chaplain, he was again placed in the clutches of the law he has outraged. [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Saleburg	New York	Apl 21	Liverpool
Bohemia	New York	Apl 21	Liverpool
Moravian	Portland	Apl 23	Liverpool
New York	New York	Apl 22	Bremen
Lafayette	New York	Apl 26	Havre
Europa	Boston	Apl 26	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	New York	Apl 29	Liverpool
Germania	New York	Apl 29	Hamburg
City of Baltimore	New York	Apl 29	Liverpool
[illegible]	Portland	Apl 29	Liverpool
Persia	New York	May 3	Liverpool
Bremen	New York	May 6	Bremen
City of Washington	New York	May 6	Liverpool
Peruvian	Portland	May 6	Liverpool
Africa	Boston	May 10	Liverpool
City of London	New York	May 13	Liverpool
Bavaria	New York	May 13	Hamburg
Scotia	New York	May 17	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Bremen	Southampton	Apl 10	New York
City of Washington	Liverpool	Apl 12	New York
Peruvian	Liverpool	Apl 13	Portland
Africa	Liverpool	Apl 15	Boston
City of Cork	Liverpool	Apl 15	New York
City of London	Liverpool	Apl 19	New York
Hansa	Southampton	Apl 19	New York
Hansa	Southampton	Apl 26	New York
Scotia	Liverpool	Apl 29	New York

For Latest Marine News see Eighth page.

SUN RISES .... 5 11 | MOON RISES .... morn 2 31
SUN SETS .... 6 45 | HIGH WATER .... even 4 00

To find the time of High Water at Sandy Hook deduct 11 minutes from the above. For High Tide at Hell Gate add 1 hour and 41 minutes.

Port of New York........ April 20, 1865

Arrived.

U S steam transport E L Clark, Holmes, Beaufort, NC, 16th inst, via Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Hilton Head 18th inst, with passengers to U S Quartermaster.

Ship Orpheus (Brem), Wessels, Bremen 40 days, with mdse and 10 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Ship Carl (Brem), Otlep, Malaga March 10, with fruit to master.

Bark Chispa (Br), Saragne, Malaga March 11, with fruit to James Roldoven & Co.

Bark Zephyr, Stahl, of and 77 days from Mauritius, with mdse. Came to this port for orders.

Bark Mary E Dicer, Simmons, Sagua 11th inst, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Bark Myrtle, Berry, Trinidad de Cuba 15 days, with sugar to S W Lewis & Co.

Bark Sunshine, Edwards, Cow Bay 13 days, with coal to W & A Nelson. Left no vessels.

Brig Minnehaha (Br), Douglass, Cienfuegos 10 days, with sugar to J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Aurora (Br), Crashoo, Cienfuegos 11 days, with sugar to Rubira & Co.

Sch Coward, Vickers, Cornwallis 24 days, with potatoes to D R De Wolf & Co.

Sch Wm H Mitchell, Eaton, Shulee 15 days, to O L Snow.

Sch John Snow, Coffin, Shulee, NS, with spars to O L Snow.

Sch Empress, Onthouse, Sackville 10 days, with oats and potatoes to P I Nevins & Sons.

Sch Eliza Bachelor, Harris, St John, NB, 17 days, with oats to A Smithers & Co.

Sch Rochester, Purgey, Kennebec 12 days, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Sch Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, Portland for Baltimore.

Sch Emeline Sawyer, Hall, Portland for Baltimore.

Sch Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC IMPORTATIONS.

[illegible]

River for New York; Denmark, Chase, from New York for Boston; Sunnyside, Small, Dennis for New York; Nelson Wills, Ryder, Gloucester for do; Antelope, Norton, Rockland for do; A J Dyer, Rogers, Jonesboro for do; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, St Andrews, NB, for do; Idola, Kelley, Addison for do; Albatross, Culberwood, Rockland for do.

FORT ROYAL—Ar 6th, steamer Champion, Wilcox, Wilmington; schs John Roe, Former, New York; Crossfield, Goodale, do; 8th, sunbeam (Br), Shedowall, Nassau; Ipswich, Bilboa, Boston; Isabella, Chapman, New London; Geo W Hynson, Shaw, Philadelphia; 9th, Chas W Carlan, Snow, do.

Sld 11th, schs B O Scribner, Howes, Boston; D Brown, Pickens, New York; 10th, steamer Champion, Wilson, Morehead City; 11th, Br sch Sunbeam, Rhodowall, Nassau; 17th, ship Goolconda, Sewall, Philadelphia, and G W Hynson, Shaw, Charleston; 13th, bark Olivia Davis, Shourds, Philadelphia; 14th, sch A A Rowe, Carberry, Key West.

Cld 11th, bark Deney, Smith, Philadelphia; 12th, schs Wm Carlton, Paccard, Boston; Nancy Mills, Smith, Savannah; 16th, bark Velma, Nickerson, New York; schs Julia, Newman, Savannah; Hannah Martin, Aldrich, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 18th, sch J B Bleecker, Nash, New York; steamer W O Pierrepont, Shropshire, do.

Cld 18th, schs Meadra, Higgins, New York; John, Paine, New Orleans.

Ar 19th, bark Volant, Snow, Cienfuegos.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 19th, steamers Electra, Nye, and Pelican, Godfrey, New York.

Sld 19th, schs Iola, Taylor; Eliza Hamilton, Baker, Flying Scud, McNemar, and Cynthia Jane, Bennett, New York.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,
NO. 122 CHURCH STREET,
TWO DOORS SOUTH OF MESSRS. H. B. CLAFLIN AND CO.

The First Sale will be held there on
TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWING MACHINES (new) for SALE and to RENT. Also machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 5[illegible] BROADWAY, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.

A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.

Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.

There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.

MILITARY.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED in the line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to Bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, 40 Park Row, Times Building.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

"A NEW FEATURE."

TEAS AND COFFEES,
For cash only,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

WRIGHT, GILLIES AND BROTHER,
are now offering at private sale their immense stock of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, NUTMEGS, MUSTARD INDIGO, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c., for cash only,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

Also, their celebrated brands of Package Coffees, viz.:
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION JAVA,
GILLIES' GOLD MEDAL JAVA,
GILLIES' AMERICAN JAVA,
GILLIES' RYE COFFEE,
at an immense reduction, or about what they would bring if sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.

This is a rare opportunity for GROCERS, HOTELS, Steamboats, and dealers generally, to procure their stock of
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
at from TWENTY FIVE to FIFTY per cent less than ordinary prices. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
233, 235, 237, WASHINGTON Street,
NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

PER STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA AND CITY OF BALTIMORE,
ONE HUNDRED CASES
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
THE NEWEST THINGS
FROM
MANCHESTER AND BRADFORD.
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
No. 116 DUANE Street.

JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP YARNS,
JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP CLOTHS,
OF DOLPHIN MILL MAKE,
For sale at ruling rates, at the General Office,
No. 111 WATER Street, New-York.
DAVID CAVAN, Secretary.

AUCTION NOTICES.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY SILKS, &c.

KOBBE & CORLIES
Will hold
ON SATURDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock at their Salesrooms, NO. 87 AND 89 LEONARD ST.,
On a Credit of Four Months,
A Large and Important Sale of
ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINERY SILKS, PARIS MALINES, &c.,
Including
1,000 Cartons richest qualities and styles No. 4 to 80 plain and Broche BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, including some of the most favorite importations, and in the choicest shades and widths.
ALSO,
Full and complete assortments of White, and Black and Colored, all boiled GRO DE NAPLES, White TARLETANS, Paris all Silk MALINES, &c.
For particulars see Auction Head.

RICHARD WARREN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO.
Will sell
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21, at 10 o'clock,
At Store, NO. 146 DUANE STREET,
RICH RIBBONS,
A Full Assortment.
See Auction head.

AUCTION NOTICES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

Important Special Sale of
SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.

J. T. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21,
On the Premises,
No. 16 COLLEGE PLACE, between Warren and Murray
By Order of
MESSRS. H. LEON & CO.,
(Who are Declining Business,) their entire Stock of
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS, SHEARS, RAZORS, &c.,
Comprising in part
8,000 Dozen Fine SHEFFIELD POCKET KNIVES, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Blades, in Shell, Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo, Stag and Cocoa, fresh importations and selected expressly for this market.
ALSO,
4,000 Dozen English TABLE KNIVES and FORKS,
Full assortments, together with fine lines of
ENGLISH CUTLERY ON CARDS, FINE SHEFFIELD RAZORS, GUNS AND RIFLES, PERCUSSION CAPS, PISTOLS, PADLOCKS, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, &c. Also, IVORY CARVERS, together with Shelving, Store Fixtures, Desks, Safes, &c.

We would call the particular attention of the Trade to this sale, as the goods are of Fresh Importation, and will be sold without reserve, the firm closing their business in this country.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale, when the goods will be open for examination, and may be had on the premises, or by application to
J. T. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
9 GOLD Street, N. Y.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

FINE IRISH LINENS, LINEN GOODS, &c.

KOBBE & CORLIES
Will hold on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865,
At 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 87 and 89 Leonard St.,
On a Credit of Four Months,
A Large and Attractive Sale of
FINE IRISH LINENS, DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE COVERS, BIRDS-EYE DIAPERS, L. C. HDKFS, &c.,
For the particulars of which they refer to the advertisement under Auction Head.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
ALSO,
PARIS KID GLOVES, English and German Lisle Thread, Cotton and Linen GLOVES, &c.
ALSO,
3,100 Dozen Paris Silk RIBBON AND TUBULAR TIES.
ALSO,
100 Dozen Diamond and Straight Tied HOOP SKIRTS, of a celebrated manufacture.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The Governor of the State having appointed THURSDAY, April 20, as a day of Mourning, this is to give notice that the regular Trade Sale, falling due on that day, will be held at my Warehouse,
COR. RAYMOND AND WILLOUGHBY STREETS,
BROOKLYN, L. I.,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865,
At 11 o'clock,
When, in connection with the regular assortment of
HATS,
will be offered the entire balance of
TROPICAL HATS.
The Sale will be large and worthy the attention of the trade.
Catalogue morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RICHARD WARREN, Auctioneer.

[The Sale of Goods advertised by us, by order of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, for This Day, is postponed for one week, on account of the death of President Lincoln.]

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
Including
LUPIN'S CELEBRATED SUMMER FABRICS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c.

MESSRS. BENKARD & HUTTON
Will sell through
TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO.,
On TUESDAY, April 25, and WEDNESDAY, April 26,
In their own Store, No. 144 DUANE Street,
On Four Months' Credit,
The following desirable Goods of recent Importation.
FRENCH GOODS,
[illegible] Pieces of WORSTED FABRICS, consisting of Black and Colored MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES, CAMISE, CHALLYS, CREPE MARETZ, BAREGES, POPELINES, &c.
ALSO,
2,000 Pieces BRITISH DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS,
Consisting of
COATINGS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c., &c.
ALSO,
600 Pieces SILKS.
ALSO,
12,000 SHAWLS.
For particulars see Auction column.

As this Sale will comprise the whole of certain very desirable articles, owing to a very reduced importation, no better opportunity will be offered again to dealers this Season.

BENKARD & HUTTON,
144 DUANE Street.

New-York, April 11, 1865.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS no notice will be taken of. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any quarter of the globe. If used, will be paid for.

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS we cannot undertake to return.

ALL BUSINESS LETTERS for this office should be addressed to "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, New-York.

THE DAILY WORLD, published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted), price FOUR CENTS; mailed at TEN DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS per week.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD, published Tuesdays and Fridays, FOUR DOLLARS a year, three copies, TEN DOLLARS, five copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, TWO DOLLARS a year; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; ten copies, SEVENTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, THIRTY DOLLARS. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE WORLD, No. 35 Park Row, New-York.

The World

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

THE LESSON OF THE LAST FIVE DAYS—ATTACHMENT OF OUR PEOPLE TO THEIR INSTITUTIONS.

The French historian THIERS, in his masterly portraiture of the character of the first NAPOLEON, describes him as subject to sudden gusts of extravagant passion, but lays great stress on the fact that these fits of rage never came over him in any emergency when weighty consequences were depending. In the crisis of a battle or a campaign, or in some great conjuncture of state, the steadying sense of responsibility gave to his demeanor an immovable calmness which no untoward circumstance could disturb.

There is something resembling this in the character of the American people. We are impulsive, excitable, extravagant; the sea of politics among us is almost always a sea of storms. But on an occasion really critical, we are not wanting in self-control; we do not fail to demonstrate that we know how to discriminate between the fundamental principles of free government, and its variable accessories. We quarrel vigorously as to whether the fruitfulness of the tree requires this or that branch to be pruned off, or this or that graft to be inserted; but when an axe is raised to strike at its trunk, we give an instant demonstration of our appreciation of the difference.

The bearing and demeanor of the people under this last terrible trial, is the most perfect demonstration ever given of their loyalty and intelligence. Instead of setting every restless spirit in motion, as similar events have so often done in other countries, instead of inaugurating the reign of anarchy and uproar, this event has caused our whole people, without any distinction of party, or even of individual peculiarity, to act with a self-contained steadiness which reflects the highest credit on the national character. A similar but less impressive demonstration of the same kind was given at the close of the last presidential election. Although it was the most excited, strenuous, and passionate political contest that ever took place in this country, no sooner was its result declared than the defeated party exhibited the manly acquiescence of sincere men, who understand that free government is impossible on any other principle than the submission of the minority to the fairly expressed will of the majority.

But the demeanor of our whole people under the present unlooked for trial, is an exhibition of a much higher order. It is a noble proof of our enduring public virtues, attachment to our institutions, and capacity for self-government. When the late blow fell upon us, it struck desolation into all hearts; we felt as if the vessel of state might become a speedy wreck. But after a momentary lurch, she instantly righted herself, with a buoyancy which shows that none of her timbers were so much as strained. The admirable behavior of our people in this great trial, proves that the public heart is sound to its core; and, as a consequence, the general confidence in the stability of our government was never stronger than it is beneath a shock which, till it had happened, timorous men would have thought sufficient to break down the government altogether.

Whether ANDREW JOHNSON is the fittest person, or even a fit person, for President of the United States, in the crisis of the reconstruction experiment, is a question which few among us, of any party, would, ten days ago, have decided in the affirmative. But when this emergency occurred, the people, with a spontaneous rectitude of understanding which does them infinite credit, saw, on the instant, that the personal qualifications of any man weigh next to nothing in the scale when balanced against the importance of the succession to the presidential office taking place according to the Constitution. That venerated instrument would little deserve the praises that have been bestowed upon it, if it left it within the power of any President to destroy the government during one term. But to break in upon the constitutional order of succession would be to destroy it at a single blow. The ready perception of this truth, by our whole people, and their instant action in accordance therewith, in a great conjuncture when so many things are unsettled, shows that our long training in free institutions bears its proper fruits. It contradicts the impression, so prevalent in Europe, that our national character has been degenerating since the early days of the republic. What has taken place in this country since the assassination of President LINCOLN, is the noblest vindication of the American character and of the free institutions by which it has been trained, that has ever challenged the attention of the world. It proves the compatibility of the most vehement party action, with the steadiness and stability of our political system.

Mr. DISRAELI, in a recent speech in Parliament, paid us the compliment of inferring the perpetuity of our government from the fact that we are what he called a "territorial democracy"—that is, a rural population of republican landholders. There can, indeed, be no question of the eminent fitness of our agricultural population for republican institutions; but the democracy of our cities, though, like all town populations, more excitable, bear themselves, on any great occasion, with equal credit. This may perhaps be explained, in part, by the excellence of the common schools in our cities, far superior to those in the rural districts, and accessible without cost to the children of all. Our admirable system of free instruction makes a difference in favor of our people even more important than the "territorial democracy" on which so much stress was laid by Mr. DISRAELI. Our rural population differs from that of the old world in being, not peasants, but freeholders; and our town population differs from that of Europe in being universally instructed, in schools of great excellence. Our great experiment of free government, though still in jeopardy, will break down, if at all, by the errors of our rulers, not by the want of public virtue in our people.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The *Times* takes pains, as if in opposition to some views of ours, to lay great stress on a fact which we fully admitted: namely, that President JOHNSON has practically no freedom of choice as to whether he will retain Mr. SEWARD at the head of his cabinet. If points of taste were not proverbially beyond the domain of discussion, we should doubt the decorum of a paper reputed to be the personal organ of Secretary SEWARD (but clearly acting, in this case, without his knowledge) telling the new President that if, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative of choosing his own advisers, he should appoint a new Secretary of State, he would thereby become a sort of accomplice of the infamous felon who attempted Mr. SEWARD's life. It is not for *us*, (who have no power of appointing or removing cabinet officers,) but for President JOHNSON, that the following significant remark must have been intended: "We doubt the wisdom," says the *Times*, "to "use no stronger phrase, of trying to complete "their [the gang of assassins'] plot by breaking up the cabinet, and especially by removing Mr. SEWARD from its councils."

We are quite sure that Mr. SEWARD must be pained and mortified when he sees the proprieties of his very delicate position thus violated by an inconsiderate and over-zealous friend. We assumed, in our remarks, that his stay in the cabinet was a question *to be decided solely by himself*; and, reasoning mainly from the state of his health, we suggested some reasons why he might prefer to retire. But unless his friends are more discreet, they will *compel* him to retire from a sense of delicacy to the President, whether he wishes to do so or not. If it is assumed by Mr. SEWARD's friends that he can hold his place in defiance of the President, and perhaps dictate his policy, Mr. SEWARD's elevation of character, and his unwillingness to be placed before the country in a false position, will be likely to govern his decision irrespective of the state of his health.

The *Times* would seem to reason in regard to Mr. SEWARD very much as Mr. SUMNER reasoned in regard to himself after the memorable outrage on his person. But the cases are very different. Mr. SUMNER could leave his seat vacant for two or three years without any great detriment to the public business. He was only one of sixty or more senators, and the proceedings went on in much the same way whether he was present or absent. But a vacant chair in the State Department would not transact the business of the department; nor would it be so exposed to public observation, like Mr. SUMNER's in the Senate, as to be (as Mr. SUMNER alleged as a reason for not resigning) more useful than its occupant. President JOHNSON during the first months of his trying office will need, more than at any subsequent period, the aid of vigorous and unimpaired faculties in his chief advisers. We may safely trust to Mr. SEWARD's observance of the proprieties of his position in a matter of so much delicacy. While he would not shrink from martyrdom in his country's service, he is certainly above the weakness of wishing to *exhibit himself* in that character at the expense of the public interests, however persistently he may be incited to play so unbecoming a part by indiscreet friends who misappreciate the magnanimity of his character.

HINTS TO LABORING MEN.

The recent order to stop recruiting and drafting naturally affords much gratification to the people of the North, both as a presage of peace and as a relief from the constant suspense which was shared by all who were liable to military duty, lest they should have to shoulder a musket or go to the expense of providing a substitute; but there is another view of the subject, which, though not so pleasing at first glance, cannot be overlooked. As a necessary sequence of the cessation of war, the government will gradually curtail the expenses which it has been compelled to make for the procurement of the material of warfare; and this it has already begun to do. Orders have been sent to the armory at Springfield, Mass., to reduce the number of arms that have been turned out thence, and it is to be presumed that similar instructions have been forwarded to the various government work-shops and navy-yards throughout the country. Then, too, the innumerable private establishments for supplying the army with clothing, munitions of war, and the thousand other articles which have been needed for the past four years, will now have to reduce their expenses on account of the decrease of the articles furnished by them. The effect of these changes will be, of course, to throw upon the labor market a very large number of men who are dependent for support upon their daily work. At first this will not be noticeable, for the demand for labor has been, and still is, so large that, at a rough estimate, two men can obtain employment to-day where one is now employed. But whatever may be the exact ratio between the demand and the supply, the time is at hand when the terms will be reversed, so that the latter will greatly exceed the former. Heretofore the laboring men have been masters of the situation. They have obtained an increase of wages each successive year of the war, for the simple reason that their employers had to choose between them and nobody. Soon all this will be changed. The number of laborers will be more than sufficient for the amount of labor to be performed, and the natural result will be a falling off in wages. Added to this, is the heavy taxation which the country will have to bear for several years to come, and of which the laboring classes will have to bear their share. It used to be estimated before the war, that a person worked but half a day in a week for the government and the remaining five days and a half for himself; now he will have to work two days for the government, leaving but four for his own benefit.

In view of these facts it becomes the laboring men—in which we include not only those who earn their bread by manual labor, but all who are dependent upon salaries—to provide against the future. First of all, they should take advantage of the present high wages to save as much as they can; and next, they should be prepared to accede to all reasonable demands on the part of their employers if a reduction of wages is inevitable. Strikes, however useless in general, will be particularly so from this time forth. Capital will at least be on an equality with labor hereafter. It might be interesting to speculate upon the probable results which may follow these changed relations of capital and labor, and inquire whether they would create in this country such co-operative movements as are common in England; but we forbear. The recent attempt of the lock-makers at Wolverhampton to form a joint association, after having been refused an advance in wages, and to manufacture locks themselves, is an example to the point. Meeting with opposition from their old employers, they have appealed to the public for aid, and, according to the latest English papers, their appeal is meeting with a warm response. JOHN STUART MILL has sent them ten pounds sterling; and the last London *Spectator* contains a letter from THOMAS HUGHES, cordially indorsing the association, on the ground that its purpose is to divide among a number of operatives the profits which otherwise would enrich a few manufacturers, and thus promote in a greater degree the public welfare.

To return to this country, however, there need be no fear of a lack of work after the first effect, upon the industrial interests of the country, of the change from a state of war to one of peace, shall be over. There are millions of acres to be cultivated; large portions of the South are to be renovated, and there will spring up innumerable enterprises that will require all the labor that the country can supply; and they will be the first to reap the benefits of the new era of development who provide for the dark days that are to precede it.

THE ASSASSINS.

The telegraph brings us, from time to time, some incredibly foolish stories and rumors about BOOTH, the assassin. According to one story, he is at the head of thirty well-armed desperadoes, in Southern Maryland, trying to get across to Virginia. Then we have a circumstantial account of his being met at a railway depot, at Reading, Pennsylvania, in broad daylight, where a man meets and shakes hands with him, but lets him go on the train without informing any one until after it had started.

Of course this is sheer nonsense. BOOTH will not make his appearance in public except in some detection-defying disguise. His skill as an actor will, no doubt, be brought into play, and it is not incredible that he may be in Washington at this very time, disguised as a woman or a negro.

The enormous reward offered by the government will bring a great many amateur detectives into the field to hunt down and apprehend the fugitive assassins. One hundred thousand dollars is a good deal of money; and, if BOOTH is alive and in the country, he will assuredly be discovered somehow.

We are inclined to discredit the detailed story which was published on Wednesday morning, respecting the supposed arrest of the would-be assassin of Secretary SEWARD. Had the real outlaw been taken, it would have been officially announced by Secretary STANTON.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

We hope none of our citizens will miss reading the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, a full abstract of which will be found elsewhere. Whatever may be said of other departments of our city government, by common consent it is admitted that this commission, directed by Messrs. DRAPER, GRINNELL, BELL, and NICHOLSON, has done its work ably and honestly.

There is one significant fact which tells its own story. Under the old Board of Ten Governors the annual expenses averaged from nine hundred thousand to one million dollars. Notwithstanding the large increase in the population of Blackwell's island, and the added cost of every article of food, clothing, and supplies, as compared with former years, the total expense for 1864 was only $739,513.94.

There are so many matters of importance in the report that we cannot pretend to detail all of them; but it will be of special interest to our citizens to learn that the commissioners have decided upon building an inebriate asylum upon Ward's island. Such an institution comes properly within the limits of the powers of the board, for the reason that many of the persons who are cared for as vagrants are really nothing more than habitual drunkards. Up to this time these people had to be treated as insane, criminals, or vagrants, when in fact they could not properly be classed under either of those heads. If it is possible to cure drunkenness by medical treatment and a wise system of restraint, this commission have the proper machinery by which it can be done.

THE PLAGUE.

In view of the panic into which the people of Western Europe have been thrown respecting the steady march of the plague toward the setting sun, we would suggest to our local authorities whether it would not be well to enforce some kind of quarantine upon vessels coming from the Russian and German ports. This is now done in all Western Europe, and the precaution is quite as necessary here. The importation of cargoes of rags from the infected ports is not unfrequent, and history proves that it is by this means that the plague is most readily transmitted from one country to another.

We give elsewhere a great number of facts with regard to the plague now raging in Europe, and which may possibly reach our shores by midsummer. It is a curious fact in the world's history that all great wars, especially civil wars, have been followed by a season of general pestilence.

MISSOURI.

The New Constitution—The Principal New Provisions which the People are to Vote upon on the 6th of June, 1865.

1. The Constitution, in its first sentence, recognizes our dependence as a people upon Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for our state government, our liberties, and our connection with the American Union.
2. It declares Missouri a free state forever.
3. It establishes the equality of all men before the law.
4. It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.
5. It asserts that all government, of right, originated from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.
6. It affirms that the people of Missouri are a part of the American nation.
7. It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.
8. It asserts the paramount allegiance of every citizen of Missouri to the Constitution and government of the United States.
9. It excludes from the ballot-box and from office, traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.
10. It, in like manner, excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. K.'s.
11. It, in like manner, excludes those who fled the state to escape the draft.
12. It, in like manner, excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as southern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty.
13. It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal votes.
14. It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least *two* witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.
15. It invites immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth, who have, more than one year before an election, declared their intention according to law, to become citizens of the United States.
16. It forbids private, local, and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed this state, and brings the state under a uniform system of general laws.
17. It prohibits lotteries.
18. It forbids the Legislature's making compensation for emancipated slaves.
19. It forbids the Legislature's removing the county seat of any county, unless, at a general election, two-thirds of the voters of the county vote for it.
20. It shortens the term of office of the governor and other state officers at the seat of government (after the present term), to *two* years.
21. It establishes intermediate appellate courts between the Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court, without increased expense to the state.
22. It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.
23. It prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.
24. It protects the interests of the people, by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations; and so insures a more honest and faithful management of those institutions.
25. It secures an efficient system of common schools, for the free education of the children of the state.
26. It restores to the rank and file of the militia the privilege of choosing their own company and regimental officers.
27. It removes the injustice to the masses of the people, of enormous exemptions of property from taxation.
28. It forbids the loan of the credit of the state to any company or corporation.
29. It prohibits the Legislature's authorizing any county, city, or town to become a stockholder in, or to loan its credit to, any company or corporation, unless with the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters.
30. It forbids the release of the state's lien upon any railroad.
31. It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.
32. It provides for calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution, whenever the people, being authorized by law to vote upon the question, shall vote in favor of it, *and not otherwise*.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—William Golden, a young man, was arraigned before Judge Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal a gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred dollars, from Mrs. Sarah C. Brown, of No. 128 Sixth avenue. The complainant alleged that on Wednesday afternoon she was standing with her husband in front of Lord & Taylor's establishment, corner of Broadway and Grand street, viewing the several decorations, when she felt a push, and at the same time a jerk at her watch chain. She turned round suddenly and saw Golden with her watch in his hand. She immediately caught his hand and called to her husband, who seized and held him until the arrival of Officer McMahon, of the Broadway squad, who took him into custody. Judge Dodge committed him to prison for trial without bail.

AN UNFEELING RUFFIAN.—Frances Clifford, a young lady residing at No. 410 West Thirty-fourth street, appeared before Judge Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and preferred a complaint against Philip Treanor, charging him with a ruffianly assault. Miss Clifford alleged that on Wednesday afternoon as she was walking along West Twenty-fifth street, Treanor accosted her very rudely and tore off a mourning badge which she wore on her breast, remarking at the same time, "To hell with Lincoln." Officer Doucourt, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested Treanor, and Justice Dodge sent him to the Workhouse on Blackwell's island in default of one thousand dollars bail for his future good behavior.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Charles Johnson, a butcher, who resides at No. 167 East Forty-first street, committed suicide on Wednesday evening, by cutting his throat with a razor, almost severing his head from his body. He died almost instantly. For some time past the deceased had exhibited symptoms of insanity, and it is supposed that the act was committed while he was laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Officers Roe and Henderson of the Eighth precinct yesterday arrested Bernard Fitzgerald, John Cheenan, Patrick Welsh, James Cummings, and Thomas McManus, who stand charged with an attempt to rob Samuel T. Clarkson, of No. 154 Norfolk street. They were committed for examination by Justice Dodge.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY.

Crowds Taking a Last Look at the Murdered Chief Magistrate.

The Funeral Train to Start This Morning.

Willie Lincoln's Body Disinterred,

&c., &c., &c.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Notwithstanding that the rain has fallen most of the day, thousands have formed an anxious and patient procession through the rotunda of the Capitol, to take a farewell look at the remains of the lamented President. It is thought that at least four thousand have passed through each hour during the morning. At eight A. M. to-morrow, the funeral train of nine cars leaves for New-York via Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. The train has been heavily draped with crape. The remains of little Willie Lincoln, who died two years since, were taken from the vault at Oak Hill Cemetery to-day, and will be placed on the funeral train, with those of his father. Business was resumed here to-day to a considerable extent. No places of amusement are open, and the mourning emblems are seen on every house. Not until the assassins are punished will the city resume its wonted appearance.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The committee of the City Councils here completed the programme for the reception of the remains of the President on Saturday afternoon. The military escort will be under the command of General Cadwallader. Governor Curtin, members of Congress, of the Legislature, and of the councils, officers of the army and navy, the Union Leagues and other Republican clubs, the Fire Department, the Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, German singing societies, the Fenians, Temperance organizations, and the Red Men will participate in the ceremonies.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—The procession to-day in honor of the funeral of President Lincoln was the largest and most imposing ever seen in the city. All places of business were closed, and every store and dwelling appropriately draped in mourning. The procession numbered upwards of fifteen thousand people, among them Generals Thomas, Rousseau, Miller, Whipple, Fowler, and Donaldson. Over ten thousand troops were in the procession, and Governor Brownlow, both houses of the Legislature, the quartermaster's and fire departments, with their machines beautifully decorated, the various lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, the German societies, Turners, the Thalia clubs, the Fenian Brotherhood, and a club, swelled the list of the procession. The streets were thronged with citizens. They repaired to a field in the suburbs of the city, where appropriate ceremonies were held. Addresses were made by his excellency Governor Brownlow, Rev. Mr. Allen, and others. A noticeable feature in the procession was the funeral car, drawn by six white and six black horses. Everything was very suitably performed. No disturbance of any sort occurred during the day. To-night the city is unusually quiet. All places of amusement are closed. There is a heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, this evening. The river has fallen two feet to-day. There is about twenty-five feet on the shoals.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—The obsequies of the late President Lincoln were celebrated yesterday by the entire population. Bells were tolled, services were held in many of the churches, cannon throughout the day proclaimed the sad event which enshrouded the city in mourning. While the church services were progressing, one of the largest military and civic processions ever formed here commenced moving. It included all the various societies, among whom the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Turners were present. The chief feature among the Masons was the knights templar, who turned out in full regalia, presenting a very imposing appearance. Everything passed off in the most solemn manner, and with becoming reverence to the illustrious deceased, all parties and classes vieing with each other in the expression of their sincere and heartfelt bereavement.

The *Democrat* says that the confederate Major Taylor has been paroled for ten days, to prepare for leaving the United States, he having refused to take the oath of allegiance, or to register himself as a rebel deserter. A federal scouting party routed a party of guerrillas beyond Mt. Sterling, on Monday, killing Wash Carter and Daniel Doome, their leaders, and several others.

New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 20.—A funeral procession nearly a mile in length, composed of citizens, firemen, and military, and numerous organizations, under the direction of Colonel Franklin B. Loomis, marched through the principal streets of the city to-day, during the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns. Upon reaching the City Hall an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Field. Nearly all the buildings in the city, public and private, were draped in mourning, and the streets were thronged with the sorrowing people.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—The demonstrations yesterday in respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, were most solemn and imposing. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen, including all the military forces, the executive, state and judicial officers, the mayor and members of the city council, the fire department, the masonic fraternity, the odd fellows, the German societies, mechanics and all other organized associations. Business was entirely suspended. There were religious services in all the churches, and all business and private houses were draped in mourning. The day was generally observed throughout the state.

Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 19.—The day has been observed here by the firing of guns, tolling of bells, flags at half-mast, a large procession, and services at the Presbyterian church, in which the whole community united, business being entirely suspended, and the sorrow universal.

From the Pacific Coast—Mob Law in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.

The public grief over the death of President Lincoln in all the Pacific states continues unabated. Arrangements have been everywhere made for the obsequies to-morrow.

In several places men have been lynched or otherwise punished for exulting at the assassination. On the [illegible] been completely restored in this city, and the military have been disbanded. The determination expressed by President Johnson not to treat with the rebel leaders has given great satisfaction, and a disposition is manifested to accord to his administration general confidence.

A severe earthquake occurred in some of the southern counties to-day.

General McDowell has issued an order for the instant arrest of any persons expressing approval of Mr. Lincoln's death, and for the suppression of any journal so offending.

The revenue cutter Shubrick has arrived from Victoria with Colonel Bulkley, of the Russian international telegraph. All the arrangements were made during his visit to British Columbia and Sitka for pushing forward the enterprise forthwith.

Prescott, C. W.

PRESCOTT, C. W., April 19.—Business is entirely suspended here to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Services are being held in all the churches, and sorrow and grief are manifested everywhere.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Business was suspended yesterday, and the utmost quiet prevailed. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired during the day. Appropriate services were performed at all the churches.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 19.—There was a very imposing funeral procession here to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln, in which the military, fire department, odd fellows, masons, board of trade, and citizens generally, participated. Speeches were made by Hon. J. M. Ashley, and others. Religious services took place in all the churches.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 20.

The largest procession ever formed here passed through the streets yesterday in memory of the late President. Religious services were held in all the churches, minute guns were fired, and the bells were tolled. All business was suspended. An eloquent address was made by Attard Anthony, Esq., district attorney.

Canadian Benevolent Society.

At the semi-monthly meeting of this society on Wednesday, 19th April, a committee composed of Professor George Batchelor, Colonel Boucher, and M. Ledoux, was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions on the tragic end of President Lincoln by the pistol of an assassin.

The resolutions express the horror which the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the murderous attempt on the person of the Secretary of State and of his son have inspired in the Canadians living in the United States, and of whose feelings the society believes itself to be the faithful organ on this occasion.

They hail with pleasure the numerous marks of condolence which this fearful crime has called out in Canada—manifestations which must tend to revive the feelings of international esteem that the equivocal conduct and the loud-mouthed sympathies of a portion of the Canadian population had considerably damped during the last two years. This ferocious *denouement* of the rebellion, which, incapable of dismembering the republic, attempts to assassinate it in its supreme representative, cannot fail to completely enlighten our people on the views of the partisans of the southern confederacy, and on the disastrous events which would have flowed from its triumph.

The life, the elevation, and the death of Mr. Lincoln must convince us that the American republic is not ungrateful, and that it will push forward, sustain, and weep the great men it has produced.

That the facility with which all the wheels of the government machinery, as understood and managed in the United States, have worked after a few hours of hesitation; that the generous and cordial support extended at once to the new President, Mr. Johnson, are so many proofs of the excellence of the democratic institutions of this country, and equally honor the patriotism, the public spirit, and the intelligence of the American people.

Ceremonies at David's Island Hospital.

The surgeon commanding this large military hospital published the following request to all persons on the island, including the sick or wounded, medical officers, stewards, nurses, guard, laborers, etc.

DE CAMP GENERAL HOSPITAL, U. S. A.,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
April 19, 1865.

The Acting Secretary of State of the United States having invited the various religious denominations throughout the country to meet in their respective places of worship, for the purpose of solemnizing the funeral ceremonies of the late lamented chief magistrate, the surgeon in charge requests all persons within the limits of this post, who are not prevented by physical condition or necessary official duties, to assemble in the chapel at noon, to-day, and there, in such acts of devotion as to the chaplains shall seem most appropriate, testify their profound sorrow at the recent awful national bereavement; show forth their love and respect for the upright and benignant ruler, who, having saved a sinking land, has received a martyr's crown; and supplicate the mercy of pitying Heaven.

WARREN WEBSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army,
In charge of Hospital.

The chapel was richly and tastefully draped in black, and at the appointed hour there was full and prompt compliance with the above order. The hospital band gave appropriate music. The burial service, as adapted by the bishop, was read by Chaplain Lowry, of the Episcopal Church, followed by a few impressive remarks by the associate army chaplain, and a benediction. Everything was profoundly impressive, and especially the prayers to Heaven uttered by the wounded heroes of so many hard-fought battles.

A Generous Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

MY DEAR SIR: The universal exhibition of grief at our nation's loss is creditable to our people; and if all those who have draped their dwellings and places of business with "the signs and trappings of woe" would donate the crape and muslin used to express the deep and earnest feeling that the sad occasion has given rise to, to the widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers, it would embalm it in such a manner as to win universal approval. If you coincide with me in this suggestion, you would oblige me by giving it publicity. The selection of the depot of the Sanitary Commission for the receipt and distribution of the goods devoted to this purpose would undoubtedly secure a large share of this property, which, in my opinion, could not be appropriated to a more laudable object.

Yours, very respectfully,
U. KNOX.

New-York, No. 212 Broadway, April 20.

Mr. William Hunter, who is now the Acting Secretary of State, is a son of the late William Hunter of Newport, R. I., the former minister to Brazil. He has for many years been chief clerk in the State Department. He is, by his long experience in the affairs of that department as well as by his high abilities and high character, well fitted for the task to which he has now been called.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

The first purse and stake match announced to take place this spring at the Fashion Course, was postponed till this (Friday) afternoon. Two well-known horses are entered for this engagement, and the race will doubtless be a brilliant inauguration for the prizes offered by the manager of the Fashion Course. The stake is $300, p. p., mile heats, three in five, in harness. Entries—Ship Timber, Zenobia, James Weston, Gitto, the bay stallion, Kentucky Maid, Blue Tom, Ungless's gray gelding, Honest Major, and gray mare Grace.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday, a fire occurred in the "Tally Ho Works" at Nos. 152, 154, and 156 West Twenty-ninth street (running through to West Twenty-eighth street), owned by Messrs. Weiss, Brady and Cuis, lounge-chair manufacturers. The fire is supposed to have originated on the roof of the building used as the varnishing and drying department, and this building was entirely consumed. The loss on stock and building by fire and water will be about $7,000. The firm is fully insured.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the building No. 119 West Thirty-sixth street, owned by [illegible]. The fire appeared to have originated in the partition dividing the carpenter shop of J. Shea and the porter house of J. Thompson. The fire led to an insurance of $400 in the [illegible], of [illegible], and Mr. Thompson is insured for $1,000 in the St. Nicholas. Mr. Thompson [illegible] by Policemen Davis and Noyes, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, on suspicion of having set the fire. Fire-Marshal Baker is making an investigation.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The [illegible] of the [illegible] Rifle Recruiting Association, Colonel W. Dunn, reports that the balance of the funds [illegible] in the [illegible] by Messrs. L. Tiemann and S. Patillo, [illegible]. The amount the finance committee have decided [illegible] to be made by subscription, [illegible] as the *first* donation toward a fund for the erection of a monument on Union Square to the memory of our late lamented President Abraham Lincoln.

A meeting of officers and soldiers who have served during the war is called for Friday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 90 East Thirty-fourth street, [illegible] when the necessary arrangements [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

Delegations Visiting the New President.

Presentation of the British Minister.

His Address to the President and the Reply.

Reception of the Representatives of other Nations.

22,000 Rebel Prisoners Pass Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Lincoln.

They Express their Abhorrence of the Deed,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

DELEGATIONS CALLING UPON PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A large number of navy officers called in a body to-day to pay their respects to President Johnson. The Maine delegation, now in this city, headed by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice-President of the United States, waited upon the President to-day for the purpose of tendering him the same hearty support which they so freely gave to his illustrious predecessor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts, headed by Governor Andrew, of that state, and Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, by appointment also called upon President Johnson this morning. Delegations from various other states will pay their respects to the chief magistrate during the day.

NEW JERSEY.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, a delegation of one hundred citizens of New Jersey, composed largely of gentlemen from Jersey City and in the state, called upon President Johnson at the Treasury Department.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR PARKER.

Governor Parker introduced the New Jersey delegation, addressing President Johnson as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I present to you a delegation composed of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State of New Jersey. They came to this city for the purpose of manifesting their sorrow for the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and expressing their respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate by participating in the solemn ceremonies of his funeral. We have thought it proper before leaving for our homes to call upon you on whom now devolves the important duties of that high position, for the purpose of assuring you that in the future, as in the past, New Jersey will make every sacrifice of treasure and of blood to maintain the government in its conflict with treason. We are a law-loving and law-abiding people, and will sustain the regularly constituted authorities of the country in all lawful measures to vindicate and establish the legitimate authority and power of the nation. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the people of our state as to questions of national policy, they are united in the determination to maintain at all hazards the integrity of the Union. We can appreciate to some extent the vast responsibility of your position at this crisis. We know that great difficulties will continually rise in your path. I assure you, sir, that in every constitutional act which will tend to suppress the rebellion, preserve the Union, and establish a speedy peace on a just and enduring basis, you will have the support of the authorities and people of the State of New Jersey. May He who rules the destinies of nations preserve your life and health, and so guide and direct that your administration will conduce to the welfare and happiness of the whole people, and be a blessing to the world.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President Johnson, in reply, said:

GENTLEMEN: I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially auspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed with a sense of the obligations and duties devolving upon me, and I feel deeply the kind expressions of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our late chief magistrate was inaugurated, after having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country; and now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere, leaving questions of great political importance to be settled. I am especially thankful for your encouragement at this time, and you will please accept my thanks for your tendered aid and support.

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following are the receptions to-day by President Johnson:

The secretary and officers of the navy.

Governor Parker, and citizens of New Jersey.

A delegation of the New-York Union Club.

Governor Andrew, and citizens of Massachusetts.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the recently appointed minister from England, presented his credentials, and was officially received, and also had a personal interview with the President.

The diplomatic corps called in a body to express their condolence with the bereaved nation upon the recent calamity, and to assure the President of their consideration. They were introduced by Acting Secretary of State Hunter.

General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, and the citizens of that state, and Governor Morton, of Indiana, also called upon the President to-day.

THE BRITISH MINISTER PRESENTED TO MR. JOHNSON.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce was to-day introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic majesty to this government. Sir Frederick made the following remarks upon the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty, sir, to present the letter from my sovereign which I am bearer to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurances of regard and good will which her majesty entertains toward you, sir, as President of the United States. I am further directed to express her majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the chief magistrate, her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity, and welfare. Her majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain, and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me. Permit me, sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect, and express the hope, sir, that you will [illegible] my attempts to meet your [illegible] favorably [illegible] effect to the friendly interpretation, and to g[illegible] her majesty's government [illegible] intentions of the Queen [illegible] in place in your hands. I have the honor, sir, [illegible] to me by [illegible] hands the letter of credence [illegible] her majesty.

To which the President replied as follows:

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.

SIR: The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of her Britannic majesty give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States, by the extended and varied forms of commerce between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions, and the similarity of their language and laws are drawn into constant and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are from the same causes exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding, only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their domain, and even in their most remote territorial and colonial possessions, to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continual concert of action and sympathy, amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known, and accepted it as a fact honorable to both countries, that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well-wisher to the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the United States toward Great Britain is enjoined by all the considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will, therefore, be accepted as a minister, friendly and well-disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments; and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis."

OTHER MINISTERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Shortly after the reception of Sir Frederick Bruce, the various members of the diplomatic corps were presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State. As dean of the body, Baron Von Gerolt, the minister from Prussia, addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The representatives of foreign nations have assembled here to express to your excellency their feelings at the deplorable events of which they have been witness, to say how sincerely they share the national mourning for the cruel fate of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and how deeply they sympathize with the government and people of the United States in their great affliction. With equal sincerity we tender to you, Mr. President, our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for your personal health and happiness. May we be allowed, also, Mr. President, to give utterance on this occasion, to our sincere hopes for an early re-establishment of peace in this great country, and for the maintenance of the friendly relations between the government of the United States and the governments which we represent.

To which the President replied:

Gentlemen of the diplomatic body, I heartily thank you on behalf of the government and people of the United States for the sympathy which you have so feelingly expressed upon the mournful events to which you refer. The good wishes also which you so kindly offer for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for my personal health and happiness, are gratefully received. Your hopes for the early restoration of peace in this country are cordially reciprocated by me. You may be assured that I shall leave nothing undone toward preserving those relations of friendship which now fortunately exist between the United States and all foreign powers.

THE GUERRILLA MOSBY SURRENDERS.

The rumors which prevailed two or three days since of the surrender of Colonel Mosby are confirmed. A lieutenant-colonel of his command arranged with General Hancock on Sunday last for the same terms as those extended to Lee's army. The formal surrender was made to General Chapman, at Berryville, on Tuesday last.

THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEES.

The New-York committees left for New-York this evening.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated April 17:

"In obedience to General Order, No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all camps and stations in this army will be kept at half-mast during Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command. The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order at the camps and detached stations under their respective orders. Twenty-one minute guns will be fired under the direction of the chief of artillery, at 12 o'clock M., on the day mentioned.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
G. D. Ruggles, A. A. General.

THE ASSASSINS.

General Augur, by direction of the Secretary of War, has issued an order prohibiting all those engaged in conducting investigations of matters connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward from divulging any information brought out by the investigations, except to the War Department. All parties violating this order will be looked upon as obstructing the prompt arrest of the conspirators, and will be punished accordingly.

MORE ABOUT THE FALL OF MOBILE.

Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated off Blakely river, Mobile bay, April 9, communicates information of the fall of Forts Alexis and the Spanish Fort, and says: These very strong works were heavily bombarded last evening from 5 until 9 o'clock by the army and navy. Our battery on shore, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gill, late of the United States iron-clad Milwaukee, is highly spoken of by General Canby for its efficiency in the attack. The stars and stripes are now flying over the walls of these works which are considered the key to Mobile. Our prisoners will amount to from one thousand six hundred to two thousand men; and we have also captured sixteen heavy guns. Eighteen large submerged torpedoes were taken up by our boats from Apalachee or Blakely river last night, in the immediate vicinity of our gunboats. These are the only enemies that we regard.

THE REBEL PRISONERS DISOWN ASSASSINS.

On Tuesday the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions representing the voice of twenty-two thousand rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department through General Barnes, commandant at Point Lookout.

FROM PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, April 7.

The greatest regret is expressed in Paris at the death of Cobden, the news of which was announced to the French legislative assembly at the close of a discussion on agricultural interests, which, by a coincidence, w[illegible] the subject which occupied the chambers on that day. The Emperor has ordered a bust of the great liberal to be [illegible] in the gallery of distinguished personages pl[illegible] an honor hitherto conferred but at Versailles, [illegible] Humboldt, upon one foreigner—. [illegible]ing to Algiers to see for himself what is the state of th[illegible] colony, and to get up a little enthusiasm on the p[illegible] of the "Algérines," who will not stay conquered. It is said that his majesty will be accompanied by the Prince Imperial, who is growing to be a manly little fellow. I was present a few days ago at a very brilliant review of the troops about to leave Paris, in the Place du Carousel, at which the little prince took a conspicuous part. He preceded his father, riding on a fine black pony, accompanied by his master of horse, a groom in full livery following on foot. The little fellow sits very well and manages his horse in good style. He wore on the occasion referred to a uniform of corporal of grenadiers. There were about twenty-five thousand men reviewed, their accoutrements in splendid order; the most brilliant corps being the mounted grenadiers. The sappers and miners of this regiment were picked men, all wearing heavy black beards, and riding black horses, with their helmets and breastplates of burnished steel; they present a most grandiose appearance. As they rode up in front of where I was standing a workman in a blue flannel blouse, who had given me his place and put a heavy box covered with linen at my disposal to elevate me above the crowd and to protect my feet from the cold stone, said, "Ils sont magnifiques, ils ont l'air des soldats Romains." (They are magnificent; they look like Roman soldiers.) As may be supposed I found myself divided in my admiration of the mere military pageant and the keen artistic appreciation of my friend in the blue blouse.

I did not find the same enthusiasm, however, in a French gentleman whom I met on returning from the review. His reply to my expressions of satisfaction at the spectacle was: "Toujours des soldats! je serais content de les voir tous empaillés; ils nous coûtent trop cher." (Nothing but soldiers; for my part I would be delighted if they were all stuffed with straw, they cost us too dear.)

I remarked during the review that not the faintest sign of popular sympathy with the imperial family was expressed even when the little prince rode by so gallantly. There was a sort of measured cry of "Vive l'Empereur, Vive le Prince Imperial!" from each body of troops as they passed, but no spontaneous outburst from the people, dense masses of whom occupied every available spot not taken up by the military.

It will be remembered that the Emperor announced in his speech from the throne of the 15th February, that France had hopes of profound peace and consequent prosperity; that soon the French troops would return from Italy, and that at this very time the army which has been engaged in the glorious work of founding a new empire in Mexico was returning to its native country. In the face of these imperial words the *Moniteur de l'Armée* (*French Army Gazette*, official) announces the departure for Mexico of a regiment of flying artillery and one of hussars. This fact and the prospect of peace with us is having a sensible effect on transactions at the Bourse.

M. Glais Bizoin, the old war-horse of the opposition party, implored the government a few days ago to withdraw its troops from Mexico before the end of our war; for once out of the country, he considers that there will be no reason for returning to help Maximilian, who must take care of himself.

The court at Montpelier has just been moved by an incident of great interest—the admission to the practice of the law of a young man, sixteen years of age. The young gentleman, M. Emmanuel de Ricard, took his degree of A. B. at twelve years of age (by a suspension of the rules with regard to age) and a few months later was admitted A. M. He then went through with the studies at the naval school at Brest, having passed through a most severe examination with the highest honors. Instead of entering the navy he went to Toulouse and entered the celebrated law school of that place. Having completed his studies there he had to wait until the expiration of his sixteenth year to be formally received as advocate. The first president of the court at Montpelier made a very pretty speech to the young man, in which he congratulated him upon his extraordinary industry and perseverance.

Spring has at last come; the weather is delightful, and to-day for the first time the celebrated horse-chestnut tree (the 20 Mars) is covered with tender green leaves; no other tree of the garden being nearly so far advanced. The sun is asserting himself after so long an abdication, and challenges defence against the effects of his renewed zeal. Parasols are essential, and parasols, therefore, seem to be a special study at this time. Last year, when these delicate addenda to the toilette were made of swan's down and marabout, it was supposed that the utmost limit of sumptuousness had been attained; but the marabout parasols actually look plain and simple by the side of the latest creations of the artist's fancy in that line. Fine real lace, embroidered with white or black beads; white silk, edged with peacock's feathers, and with wreaths of the most exquisite and most fragile flowers—jessamine and eglantine having the preference, their delicate tendrils entwining the edges and graceful sprays drooping from each point. Marabout, with care, will last a whole season; jessamine and eglantine will hardly bear exposure more than thrice! It is evident, therefore, that great progress has been made. Another article of dress has also been the object of a special consideration—the crinoline. As yet I have only seen the improved edition of this indispensable to female adornment in one of the grand shops of Paris, and I am rather inclined to suppose that it is intended for Radama, Queen of Madagascar—who, upon the reception of one of them, of steel, covered with scarlet webbing, insisted that it was quite impossible to wear anything so elegant as an under garment, and so donned it over a handsome Parisian silk dress. In lieu of scarlet the improved crinolines are covered with gold and silver wire. The prices (which being marked on them destroys my Queen of Madagascar theory) are respectively $40 and $50.

The Death of Richard Cobden.

HOW A GREAT MAN'S FAILINGS ARE FORGOTTEN BESIDE HIS GRAVE.

The London *Standard* refers to the funeral of Mr. Cobden, and dwells upon the eagerness with which the world at the death of a great man brings his virtues into prominence and blinds its eyes to his failings:

"This is why in that quiet churchyard of Lavington there will to-day be a reverent assemblage—a sad meeting of politicians and public men of all grades to weep, it may be, while the dull earth falls upon the coffin, and the solemn words, 'ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' are sacredly spoken. This is why that churchyard will become a notable spot in history—a place of tears for many a day, and a Christian Mecca for the thoughtful, the reverent, and the curious to wend their way to. '*Hic jacet*.' The words have a deep meaning indeed, when they are written above the grave of a man who but yesterday, as it were, was speaking, writing, struggling, in the hot arena of politics, and performing his allotted task honestly according to his studies, his opinions, and traditions of the sphere into which it had pleased Providence to call him. It had not occurred to those who watched the career of Richard Cobden that he might so soon be taken away from the world. * * He left us when we were unprepared to hear of his vacant place. He died at the moment when his life, his works, and himself were in the strong publicity; not when the nation was thinking of his epitaph. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and we must bow reverently to the decrees of the great Disposer. To have kept this celebrated man longer with us; to have watched the further ripening of his vigorous intellect, and to have seen him fuller of years, if not of honors, would have been a boon to England and Englishmen. But it was not to be. Fate had gone forth; the reaper was there at the statesman's bedside, and the solemn harvest of a great man's life was gathered in. Peace, then, we say, to the manes of Richard Cobden. He was one of the worthies of England, and England will not willingly forget him and his labors. The political voice is hushed on such an occasion as that of to-day. We point to the sad obsequies in the churchyard of Lavington, and mourn with those assembled there the death of a man whose like we may not soon see again."

"Lodgings to Let" in the Vatican.

[Paris Correspondence London Advertiser.]

There will be "lodgings to let" at the Vatican shortly. There will be no lack of lodgers, but the great difficulty lies in finding a lodging for the out-going tenant; and this difficulty will be materially augmented by Lord Palmerston's excessive candor in reply to Mr. Newdegate. The Pope will see from this reply that England will be no fitting residence for him. It would not suit him to dwell in any country where he could not meet all complaints with his wonted *non possumus*. He must live somewhere where he can hurl about his harmless bolts at his will and pleasure. Of what use is it to be Pope without the power to curse and excommunicate at will? The Sacred College is composed for the most part of Italians who are anxious to keep the Pope among them. They would not willingly see Rome deprived of its Pontiff, and are anxious to keep him at the Vatican at any price; but will the Pope be prepared to pay the only terms on which his further presence could be tolerated? When his subjects insist on his sacrifice of the temporal power which he and his ministers have so grossly abused, will he not meet them with his *non possumus*? His holiness has been reluctantly driven to believe in the sincerity of the French Emperor's intention to withdraw his army, and it is a matter of notoriety at Rome that he would fain take time by the forelock, and stand not upon the order of his going, but go at once, ere he be exposed to the indignity which inevitably awaits his *tête-à-tête* with his subjects. These pontifical hesitations are a source of serious embarrassment to the French Emperor, and it is to them that may probably be attributed the sudden summons to Paris of the French embassadors from Berlin, London, and Vienna.

Sanguinary Talk by Butler—He Refuses to Fraternize with the South—Insults to the Dead.

General Butler, in a speech in Washington on Tuesday night, spoke at some length. He said that if we do not understand the providence of God in taking our honored chief away at this time, we should take comfort in the reflection that he suffered from no lingering sickness or death-bed agony, and in the confidence that his death, like his life, has been a service to his country. Four years have passed since the revulsion of feeling in the North, April, 1861, brought every man of sound heart into unison with every other man. Then we swore that the war inaugurated at Sumter should go on until the rebellion was crushed and its infamous authors brought to punishment. During those four years the great national sin had been rooted out. Great victories had come; we had become content that the first portion was attained, and had almost forgotten the second part of our oath, that the wrongs against the nation should be atoned for. We were beginning to usurp the merciful attributes of God Almighty. Something more was needed to remind us of our great duty of justice. On the 14th of April, 1865, the assassin struck at the life of Abraham Lincoln, and by his act taught the nation to remember it now, that the authors of the rebellion must meet the punishment they deserved. We had begun to talk of the noble magnanimity of the military chieftain who to-day we read, on this very 14th of April, rode into Richmond and was received with cheers. It was necessary in the providence of God that these cheers should be changed. This terrible event should teach us another lesson about receiving back the states which, in the mild words of him who has gone, have broken their political relations with us. Mr. Lincoln's last consultation with his advisers was for the discussion of that subject. We had our first warning then. We were talking of the return of Louisiana, when a bloody and brutal assault was made upon a member of Congress. Then we were attempting to bring back Virginia, and Virginia has brought us the death of him we most loved; and that we might not think the act the mere frenzy of one man, another stealthy attack was made by the assassin's knife upon an old man [illegible]. Both were spurred on by the motto of Virginia.

We should be warned by this that the time has not come for taking back these states. We have no relations with treason, practical or unpractical, but to punish it. No more talk of wayward sisters after the warnings Louisiana and Virginia have brought us. They are no brothers nor sisters of ours. Virginia knocks at the door for admission into the Union with the dagger and billy, and throws her motto into our teeth when we talk of forgiveness. The time has not come for holding any relations with her, but that of the conqueror to the conquered, until there is complete submission, mind and soul, to the law. The amendment to the Constitution is not quite safe, and if we had received back these states, it would, in some way, have been prevented from having its practical effect. The real meaning of this mysterious dispensation was that these states must not be brought back until the great principle of freedom is made forever secure.

Disaster to the Steamer Lady Jane.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 19.—About 7 o'clock to-night the steamer Lady Jane, for St. Louis, struck the center pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place, breaking the steamer into pieces. Several passengers were on board at the time, all of whom were saved except James Shultz.

Death of the Adopted Son of General Andrew Jackson.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of General Andrew Jackson.

Wilberforce University Destroyed by Fire.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Wilberforce University, Green county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $50,000.

The World's Correspondents.

[From the Portland Advertiser, April 11.]

We hope our readers have not lost all relish for incidents of the great campaign on Petersburg and Richmond; therefore, we make some extracts from the latest correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser* and New-York WORLD. The latter paper, we would remark, has distanced its city contemporaries in the fullness, promptness, and interest of its descriptions of the late military movements and results.

[From the Philadelphia Press, April 19.]

We exhibit the whole of the following account of the conduct of the assassin on the day preceding the night of the tragedy from the correspondence of THE WORLD by Jerome B. Stillson. Without any exception, it is the best and most circumstantial account, if the whole of it be based upon fact, of any which we have hitherto seen; and, if we dare so [illegible] about the most dramatically detailed accounts of an appalling incident in national history which has ever been offered to our [illegible].

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

We copy from a finely written article in THE WORLD the following paragraphs concerning the fall and occupation of Petersburg. That paper is taking the lead of all New-York papers in valuable correspondence, as in other business matters.

The Captain of the Ship Wm. Tell Murdered.

SANDY HOOK, April 20.—The British bark Onyx, Captain Gill, from Pernambuco, has arrived here for orders. She reports that Captain French, of the ship William Tell, of Boston, was murdered by the crew of his ship about four weeks ago at a [illegible] place.

MINING.—The well lately struck by the Hickory Farm Company turns out to be a full two hundred barrel well—lubricating oil.

FIRE IN READE STREET.—At about 11½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. [illegible] Reade Building, in Reade street, occupied by J. Pierce & Co., rectifiers and dealers in liquors. It was soon extinguished. The occupants of the second, third, and fourth floors lost $300. The first floor is occupied by Conklin & Yale, produce and commission dealers. Loss by water about $300. Findon, White, & Co., who occupied a portion of the first floor as a produce and commission warehouse, had their stock slightly damaged by water. The building, which is owned by the Erie Railroad Company, is damaged to the amount of $500. The building and contents are probably fully insured. Captain Greer, with a platoon of men from the [illegible] precinct, and Sergeant Gar[illegible] [illegible] men from the Fifth [illegible] a platoon of [illegible] rendered ef[illegible] [illegible]count, were present, and [illegible]ient service.

WIFE MURDER IN FOURTH STREET.—At noon yesterday Henry Kealy, a laborer, who is employed by Messrs. Frothing[illegible] & Baylies, at No. [illegible] South street, and lives at No. 124 East Fourth street, quarreled with his wife, Catharine Kealy, because she had not prepared dinner, and the wife is supposed to have raised a broomstick intending to strike him, and a struggle ensued, in which the husband drew a large pocket knife and inflicted a deep gash about [illegible] inches in depth and twelve in length on his wife's left leg, severing an artery. Mrs. Kealy, before surgical aid could reach her, expired from hemorrhage. Mrs. Jasper, one of the neighbors, having heard Mrs. Kealy's cries for aid, alarmed the neighborhood, and Jefferson J. McMurray and another of the neighbors entered Kealy's apartments and took him into custody. He went with them unresistingly to the Seventeenth precinct police station, and surrendered to Sergeant James McGiver. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Kealy have lived unhappily together for several years past; that the husband has suspected his wife of unchastity; that she was a woman of quick temper, and that the couple have frequently quarreled. Mrs. Kealy was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age. Kealy, who is 40 years of age, is also a native of Ireland. The couple have one child, a boy aged about eight years. Coroner Wildey held an inquest last evening, and the jury found a verdict against Kealy; whereupon he was committed.

Among the witnesses, whose testimony was taken in the case, is Catharine Burke, a neighbor of the deceased, who says: I have known deceased and her husband about six years; they have quarreled a great deal during the past six months; I have known him to beat her very often; she has shown me marks on her from blows that he has given her; he came in to-day about 12 o'clock, and went into his own room; soon afterward she came into my room, as I thought, from her room; she had her little boy with her; she said to me, if I heard any noise in her room she wished me to come into her room; she went out, and I went on with washing clothes; I soon heard a scream and went out to her, and found the door fastened; I forced it in, saw deceased and the prisoner together; I told deceased to run, and she tried to do so, when he caught hold of her skirt and pulled it off; she ran into Mrs. Jasper's room, and there I first noticed blood on her.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination, and found on the left leg of deceased an incised wound, extending from near the knee-pan to a point opposite the symphorous tubes, being over a foot in length; it was apparently cut from below upward; it was about three inches in depth, passing the thigh bone, and reaching the main artery of the leg; death must have followed very soon after the infliction of the wound.

Captain Brower, of the Seventeenth ward, has charge of the child of deceased and the couple's effects until further orders from Coroner Wildey.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon William H. Lamerson, assistant foreman in Mr. John F. Trow's printing-office, at No. 50 Greene street, while engaged in repairing a hoist-wheel on the fourth story, slipped and fell head foremost to the ground floor, breaking through the board of the hatch, and landing in the cellar. He was taken up unconscious, and removed to the New-York Hospital, but died before reaching that institution; whereupon he was taken to the Eighth Precinct police station. He resided in Clinton avenue near Park avenue, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and two children. He was a native of Connecticut, thirty-six years of age. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest at the Eighth Precinct station-house at 7½ o'clock this evening.

MEETING OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—The Knights of St. Patrick will meet at the Astor House at 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, the 21st, to take action in regard to the death of the President of the United States.

FAST DAY IN THE CITY.—At a number of churches in this city services were held yesterday, or in the evening, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Fenton, appointing it a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The courts, public offices, and stores were generally closed.

BROOKLYN.

FASTING AND PRAYER IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday being appointed by Governor Fenton as one of fasting and prayer, it was observed, as generally, according to all outward appearances as the day previous, when the funeral ceremonies of the late President Lincoln took place. The public offices and all places of business were closed. The streets were deserted, and together with the emblems of mourning everywhere displayed, the city looked as if it was indeed, in earnest, in its respect for the departed dead. Services were held in a number of the churches.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The workmen employed in the navy-yard, who discontinued labor on Saturday last, in consequence of the death of President Lincoln, are to resume work to-day. The carpenters, who have been on a strike for some time, have become satisfied to go to work again, having received assurances from the Secretary of the Navy that their grievances would be properly attended to.

FELL FROM A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A young colored man, Vore Neal, while fitting emblems of mourning on the school-house in Dean street, near Troy avenue, fell a distance of fifteen feet and struck his head on a stone steps. He was not instantly killed, but, from appearances, cannot long survive. He resided in the neighborhood, and was taken home by the Nineteenth precinct police.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

A married woman named Walker, residing at 127 Plymouth street, took a dose of Paris green on Wednesday night, and died yesterday from the effects. It appears she was afflicted with aberration of the mind. The deceased leaves several children.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The following wardens and vestrymen have been elected in the churches named:

St. Luke's Church—Wardens: John Bennett and William Swift. Vestrymen: Edward Hill, Wm. S. Woodward, John M. Lawrence, Wm. H. Fleeman, James C. Hull, John Carpenter, Jas. M. Halsey, and Edward F. De Selding.

St. John's Church—Wardens: Alfred E. Manuel, James B. Beers. Vestrymen C. L. Dennington, John W. Maury, E. H. Van Pleck, Otto Rotton, John J. Davies, Norman S. Bently, J. W. Dunnell, Wm. Nelson.

St. Andrew's Church—Wardens: Chas. H. Smith, Isaac Vanderbilt. Vestrymen: Wm. H. Brown, John M. Cooper, T. C. Grannis, C. J. Jack, Chas. O. Jones, Gilbert Rogers, Wm. S. Rolling, Homer Smith.

Church of the Messiah—Wardens: John S. Mackay, John B. Wilson. Vestrymen: George W. Johnson, Joseph B. Elliott, M. D., Hon. J. C. Perry, John Halsey, Henry H. Todd, Volney Aldridge, E. G. Webster, Alex. Agar.

PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF A CANNON.

Some boys fired a cannon from the roof of Westmore's hardware store on Wednesday evening, and in consequence of carelessness, the charge exploded, and the ramrod and an iron cart box were fired a distance of several blocks, grazing the arm of a man named Morrison. No other person was injured.

MARRIED.

AVINOFF—WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Lieutenant Alexander Avinoff, Imperial Russian Navy, of St. Petersburg, to Florence, youngest daughter of George W. Wright, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BECKETT—KNAPP.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 11, by the Rev. S. H. Meeker, Joseph M. E. Barnett to Mary Louisa Knapp.

CURRIE—STEELE.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Irwin H. Torrence, of Pennsylvania, Kenneth Currie to Miss Bellie Amelia Steele, third daughter of the late Colonel William Steele, all of Brooklyn.

JACKSON—BRADHURST.—On Thursday, April 20, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Charles A. Jackson [illegible] to Mary E., daughter of the late Samuel F. Bradhurst, all of this city.

MILLIGAN—W[illegible]BURY.—On Tuesday, April 18, at [illegible] church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. [illegible] John C. Milligan, to Anna, daughter of S. W. Waterbury, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

WEAVER—ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, April 18, in Trinity church, New-York, by the Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, Rev. Joshua Weaver to Harriette A., [illegible] daughter of the late John A. Arthur.

WILLETS—[illegible].—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, by the Rev. Dr. Craven, Joseph H. Willets, of Hempstead, L. I., to M. Louise, daughter of L. W. N[illegible] of the former place.

YOUNG—WALLIS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 18, by the Rev. J. Romayen Berry, Nathaniel Young to Miss Kate Wallis, daughter of J. J. Wallis, [illegible] city.

DIED.

CURRAN.—In Westchester, on Wednesday, April 19, after a long and painful illness, Mary, [illegible] of Patrick Curran, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Throgsneck, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

GARTHWAITE.—At Deep Bottom, James River, Va., April 6, George W. Garthwaite, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N., in the 35th year of his age.

DONOHO.—On Wednesday, April 19, of diphtheria, James, only son of John F. and Hannah Donoho, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Pearl street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

FREELAND.—On Wednesday, April 19, Pamelia, relict of Lemuel O. Freeland, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Freeland, 121 West Twenty-seventh street, to-morrow, (Saturday) afternoon at two o'clock.

HABIRSHAW.—On Wednesday, April 19, at Astoria, Queens county, L. I., Martin Habirshaw, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Remsen and Franklin streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The Sylvan Stream leaves Peck slip at half-past one.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 19, Chas. Johnson, son of William Johnson, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 157 East Forty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

LORD.—In Columbus, Ohio, suddenly, on Saturday, April 15, William H. Lord, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bliss, 123 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

McCARTHY.—On Wednesday, April 19, James McCarthy, son of Patrick and Ann McCarthy, a native of [illegible], Waterford, Ireland, 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 344 Greenwich street, this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock.

McHUGH.—On Wednesday, April 19, Susanna, third daughter of John and Elizabeth McHugh, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 68 Mott street.

SADLER.—On Wednesday, April 19, Harriet, wife of Thomas Sadler.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 187 Greene street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, April 19, Isaac Taylor, formerly of Ballymena, Ireland, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 18 Downing street.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday, April 18, Lewis Watkins, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 East Thirty-fourth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

YOUNGBLOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 19, Frederick W., only son of William and Matilda A. Youngblood, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 Hoyt street (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, M., without further notice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS WHO WANT CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.

Our Large and varied Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding FRESH GOODS, laid in at greatly reduced rates, all of which we offer very low FOR CASH.

HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers,
418-6 Nos. 52 and 54 MURRAY st.

MOURNING BADGES! MOURNING ROSETTES! MOURNING PINS! In consequence of the unprecedented rush for BADGES, ROSETTES, PINS, &c., we have been unable heretofore to supply the demand made by our numerous customers. We are now prepared to fill all orders promptly. Orders filled in the order received. Remit cash with orders. No goods sent C. O. D.

BADGES, Satin, 3x1½—inscription,
In Memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, April 15, 1865,
with neat Pin and Likeness, the whole covered with Crape. Price 50 cents; $20 per 100.
The same Badge, without Pin and Crape, 25 cents; $[illegible] per 100.
ROSETTES, Crape, with Streamers, Pin and Likeness, 40 cents; $15 per 100.
MOURNING BREASTPIN.—A fine Portrait of Lincoln, in silver-plate oval frame, with Eagle, Flags, and inscription, "E Pluribus Unum," and silk Streamers, 50 cents; $20 per 100.
Address, J. R. HAWLEY & CO., 165 WILLIAM Street, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH St., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York. a11 e11

WHY LEE SURRENDERED—FOR A FULL Explanation of General Grant's strategy which forced General Lee to Surrender, and a brilliant description of the scenes attending the surrender, see the WEEKLY WORLD for this week. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, [illegible] cents.

USE THE BEST! It will Destroy Moths! Now is the time! Get GODEN'S MOTH DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving Clothes, Furs, Carpets, Robes, Blankets, and all Woolen Goods from Moths and all Destructive Insects. For sale by all Druggists.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY, New-York. Messrs. C. & Sons are the Sole Agents for the celebrated ALEXANDRE ORGANS for the United States. a19-tf

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—The whole story of the horrible assassination and the attempt to kill Secretary Seward, last Friday evening, together with a complete account of the funeral of Mr. Lincoln may be found in the WEEKLY WORLD for this week now ready. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, [illegible] cents.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM Elastic-Stitch and Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINES, 495 BROADWAY, N. Y., and 235 FULTON street, Brooklyn.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEMENT of WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, who are closing out their immense stock of Teas and Coffees at auction prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 BROADWAY. See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole Machine.

J. WILKES BOOTH—THE REPUTED ASSASSIN of President Lincoln. See the letter of his announcing his purpose to kidnap the President, published in the WEEKLY WORLD for this week, now ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 7½.
AN INTENSELY INTERESTING DRAMA,
GRAND IN CONCEPTION,
IMPRESSIVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT,
entitled
THE ORANGE GIRL.
This drama was successfully performed in the SURREY THEATER, LONDON, where its
EXCITING INCIDENTS AND EVENTS
attracted
THRONGED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
Previous to which
EXTRAVAGANZA-DANCE, BY TONY DENIER.
MORNING AT 11,
THE BOONE FAMILY COMBINATION,
FROM THE
ROYAL COLOSSEUM, LONDON,
will appear in
CLASSICAL READINGS, COMIC SONGS, DUETS, DIALOGUES, ETC., IN CHARACTER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, WONDERFUL BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES,
Fat Women, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria. A Million Curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Leonard Grover........Director.
Carl Anschutz........Conductor.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA will commence
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
with, for the only time during the season,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
KARL FORMES in his great role BERTRAM, in which his celebrity is world-wide.
FRANZ HIMMER........as........ROBERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
only time of
FAUST.
HERMANS........as........MEPHISTOPHELES
Mdlle. FREDERICI........as........MARGUERITE
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28,
only time of
THE JEWESS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats for either opera night will commence to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine streets.
Secured Seat Tickets are to be used in the order numbered—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 2, Faust, Thursday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may retain them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the offices where sold.
ADMISSION—To Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, one dollar.
Secured Seats, fifty cents extra.
Secured Box Seats, one dollar extra.

BROADWAY THEATER.—[EXTRA.]
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
The engagement of these great artists, deferred by the recent overwhelming national bereavement, will commence on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
31 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Our Mr. J. N. EWELL, late of the house of Polhemus & Jackson, will pay special attention to orders in
RAILWAY STOCKS AND GOLD.
We shall continue the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of
PETROLEUM STOCKS,
at the REGULAR BOARD. Our facilities for this and every other department of the Stock Commission Business are unsurpassed.
Deposits and commissions received on the most favorable terms.
STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
d11-6,mwf 31 EXCHANGE Place, N. Y.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
BANKERS, BROKERS,
and
UNITED STATES LOAN AGENTS,
No. 6 NEW Street, New-York,
Buy and Sell on Commission all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.
Refer, by permission, to
Chas. A. Heckscher, Esq., New-York.
Moses Taylor, Esq., New-York.
Henry F. Vail, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Washington.
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia.
O. W. Davis, Esq., New-York. d13-tf

WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD,
BANKERS,
74 WALL Street.
Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds.
American and Foreign Gold and Silver Coin and uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on best terms.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. d14-1

COAL AT COST.
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.
Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery (which is now about $8 per ton), also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.
Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.
Investment in this stock is not a risk, for Anthracite Coal lands are rapidly rising in value.
The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any.
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 50.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN ANDERSON, 413 Fifth avenue.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro. d16 6

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, will be held at its office, No. 3 NASSAU Street, New-York city, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865, at 12 M., when the report will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year.
W. SARGENT, Secretary.
[illegible]

PETROLEUM.

THE
UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital $2,500,000.—Shares, 250,000.
Par Value, $10.
Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
E. J. LOWBER.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. C. DAYTON,
TREASURER.
WM. A. FOWLER.
SECRETARY.
JAMES H. KIDDER.

TRUSTEES.
E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 105 Front Street.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., 107 Front Street.
WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.
I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, 74 Broad Street.
SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChesney, 8 Water Street.
JOHN CHADWICK, 141 Pearl Street.
FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., 41 Water Street.
W. M. PARKS, 16 Broad Street.
EDWARD DODGE, late Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is intended to combine on a large scale, all results of the best experience in oil production. In the belief of their success in this attempt its projectors invite to its Prospectus the closest attention and scrutiny.

In the first place, it meets the demand for immediate returns on the capital invested, by large interests in producing wells of the very best character. The Coquette well, of which the Company owns one-fourth of the working interest, is at the head of all the wells of the oil region, and this well is but one of the sources of the Company's present income. The Company has likewise seven-eighths of the working interest in the Grocery well and lease, and one-eighth free interest in the Lady Washington well. From these sources together the Company anticipate the ability to pay nearly three per cent. per month on the entire capital from the start.

In the next place, the territory for development is unusually ample and well chosen. Its fee simple property is in large lots, in most every approved part of the region. Of such property it has enough for the employment of far more than even its large capital, and the locations cannot be excelled. But its fee simple property, large and well chosen as it is, is but a part of the property which it holds for development. Its leasehold interests, which in almost every instance are either exclusive or in controlling amounts, are selected with equal care, and are of equal promise. The Company thus possesses territory enough for diligent operations through many years.

But territory is of no avail without proportionate means for developing it. This Company reserves, therefore, one-fifth of the entire amount of its capital,—that is to say, it reserves FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to carry forward the development of the property—a sum large enough to procure, according to all the results of experience, an amount of oil [illegible] a very large increase of the dividends of the Company. This feature in the Company's organization is specially commended to the consideration of the public. As to boring for oil, with good territory and ample means, it is an enterprise of this character above the sphere of temporary speculation, and constitutes it a legitimate permanent business.

These are the leading features of the Company's character and purposes. The projectors of the Company bring to it not only their experience, but their determination to make it all that the Prospectus proposes. They are perfectly aware of the magnitude of the undertaking which they lay before the public, and with a special Act recently passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizing them to hold One Thousand acres of land in fee simple, they believe they have calculated and brought into it all the elements of success.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices.
Messrs. LOWBER, OSTROM & CO., No. 105 Front Street.
Messrs. FANCHER & McCHESNEY, cor. Moore & Water Streets.
Messrs. WELLINGTON & COX, 14 Broad Street.
Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., 63 Wall Street.
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., 74 Broadway.
WM. M. PARKS, Esq., 16 Broad Street.
D. K. DUCKER, 33 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
GEO. J. HARDY, 13 Court Street, Brooklyn.
And at the office of the Company, 74 BROADWAY, where prospectus and information can be obtained.
a28-15, wfm

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of New-York. Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares; par value, $5 per share. Subscription price, for a limited number only of shares of the working capital, $3 per share. No further assessment or call on the subscribers, as 50,000 shares are reserved for working capital.
President, G. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. P. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem., R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Wells now producing oil. Several new wells nearly completed boring with splendid show of oil. Lands, embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.
Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore street, Baltimore, and at the office of
H. P. DEVOE & SON, Bankers,
No. 211 GREENWICH St., New-York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
d11-1f, mwf No. 24 WOOD Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

SILVER STATE
MINING COMPANY
OF NEVADA.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL........$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5.
20,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Office of the Company, No. 48 WILLIAM Street.
Secretary—R. S. MILLER. President—A. BARBEY.
A limited amount of the stock is offered for a few days at $2 50 per share, not subject to further call or assessment.
Subscriptions received at the following places:
A. BARBEY, President, No. 40 Beaver street.
HENRY CARDOZE, Treasurer, No. 114 Pearl street.
DE RONGE & DYETT, No. 20 Broad street.
GEORGE RILEY, No. 35 Wall street.
DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague street, near Court, Brooklyn.
And at the Office of the Company, No. 48 William street.

NOTICES.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WILL, on the part of the City Authorities, meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 A. M. daily, for the purpose of receiving communications from various bodies of our fellow-citizens who may be disposed to take part in the Funeral Obsequies of the late President of the United States.
Alderman JEREMIAH,
Councilman BRINKMAN,
Councilman GREEN,
Conference Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, to consider all papers before them.
Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please to be prompt in attendance.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
b16-tf Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ISAAC ROBINSON,
HUGH REILLY,
BERNARD KINNEY,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall.
All persons interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
J. WILSON GREEN,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, to consider all papers before them.
Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please to be in attendance.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
BERNARD KINNEY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
e8-tf Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
BERNARD KINNEY,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
THOMAS LEAVY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5, City Hall, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
BERNARD KINNEY,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
b13-tf Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
JOHN STACOM,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
JOHN HEALY,
WM. A. TAYLOR,
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY [illegible], Auctioneer.

By Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.

Salesrooms Nos. 109 and 111 DUANE Street.

FRIDAY, April 21,
At 10 o'clock,
(On a credit of [illegible] months)
ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, &c.,
viz:

— pieces 8-4 to 10-4 brown and bleached [illegible] DAMASKS.
— pieces 8-4 to 10-4 [illegible] TABLE COVERING.
— pieces 10-4 to 12-4 bleached [illegible] SHEETING.
— pieces Spanish [illegible] LINENS.
— dozen bleached [illegible] TABLE CLOTHS.
— dozen plain and fringed [illegible] TOWELS.
— dozen 5-8 tape bordered [illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 3-4 tape bordered [illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 3-4 hemmed [illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 5-8 and 3-4 [illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen mixed hemstitched do. do. do.

ALSO,
WHITE GOODS.
Full lines of Swiss MULLS, Bishop and Victoria LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, &c.

ALSO,
— dozen ladies' heavy white HOSE.
— dozen ladies' ribbed white HOSE.
— dozen boys' mixed SOCKS.

ALSO,
A full line cloth and silk MANTILLAS.

ALSO,
TIES, CRAVATS, HEAD NETS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

TUESDAY, April 25,
Postponed from
TUESDAY, April 18,
At 10 o'clock
(On a credit of four months),
ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE
of
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
the importation of
Messrs. SOLELIAU FRERES.

ALSO,
TUESDAY, April 25,
Postponed from
TUESDAY, April 18,
At 10 o'clock,
(On four months' credit),
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
of
GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY
AND
GLOVES,
By order of
Messrs. F. HACHEZ, GOERZE & CO.
WEDNESDAY, April 26,
Postponed from
WEDNESDAY, April 19,

[illegible]

THE ASSASSINS.

Atzerot Captured by Maryland Troops.

HE IS FULLY IDENTIFIED,

$100,000 Reward Offered by the War Department.

$10,000 BY PENNSYLVANIA.

Curious Reports About the Man Seen in Reading.

Suspicious Movements of the Supposed Fugitive.

The Infelicities of Looking Like Booth.

A DEFECTIVE MEMORY.

How a Man who didn't Know Booth Recognized him,

&c. &c. &c.

Highly Important—Capture of Atzerot—One of the Assassins in Limbo.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

A dispatch from General E. B. Tyler, dated Relay House this evening, says:

"Sergeant Gammill, of the First Delaware cavalry, Captain Townsend's company of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzerot, one of the assassins. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

$100,000 Reward for the Arrest of the Assassin.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Major-General John A. Dix:

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this department for his apprehension, in addition to any rewards offered by municipal authorities or state executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, sometimes called "Port Tobacco," one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or screening the said persons or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Additional Reward Offered.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of Booth, who is reported to have been seen in this state, if arrested in Pennsylvania.

No Publicity to be Given to the Efforts Being Made for the Arrest—Who is Harold.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.

It is believed that the arrest of the real conspirators, who participated in the terrible tragedy of last Friday night, has been retarded by the premature publication of the arrests and investigation already made. The proper authorities, therefore, very properly request that all such publications be suspended for the present. In the meantime the energetic efforts which are being made promise important and decisive results. When these are accomplished, full details of the diabolical conspiracy will doubtless be permitted publicity.

The young man Harold, for whom the government offers such a large reward, is well known in the navy-yard section of the city as a fellow of desperate character. When he was found to be missing, as long ago as last Saturday, persons who knew him immediately suspicioned him as an accomplice.

Reported Movements of Booth—Details of the Pursuit.

READING, Pa., April 20.

I have just seen Mr. Lyon, a United States detective officer, from whom I got the following relative to the Booth affair. The report that Booth came to Reading on the train is correct. He was in Reading all day. The man that recognized him informed Detective Lyon of his being in town, and that he knew it was Booth. Mr. Lyon immediately, in company with Mr. Miller, another detective, proceeded to trace him. They finally traced him to the depot and ascertained that a man answering his description had got on the train which had just left.

The facts were immediately made known to Mr. G. A. Nicholls, superintendent of the road, and an effort was made to telegraph to Port Clinton, the first telegraph station; but the operator not being about, an engine was fired up, and Messrs. Lyon and Miller, together with the man who had seen Booth, proceeded at full speed to overtake the regular train.

They did overtake the train, but at Port Clinton were informed that the man described had got off the train there; but whether he went to the Catawissa train or not they could not ascertain. A dispatch was sent to Tamaqua, to the conductor of the train, and, in the meantime, Port Clinton was thoroughly searched. Upon the arrival of the train at Tamaqua, the conductor telegraphed as follows: "The man is on the train."

Another dispatch was sent to the next station for further information, with orders for his detention. This morning at 8 o'clock, Detective Lyon received a telegram from Conductor Bright, dated Catawissa, saying: "No such man came through on my train." Mr. Lyon states that he is satisfied that the man is Booth. What measures are being taken for his arrest are kept private, for obvious reasons.

The following is a description of the party: About five feet eight inches in height; black hair, cut short and inclined to curl; short black moustache; had cotton in both ears; wore a white felt hat; had a piece of crape on the left arm; wore a Lincoln badge on the right breast in mourning; and had on a black coat with common blue military pants.

Arrest of the Man Supposed to be Booth—His Suspicious Conduct

READING, Pa., April 20.

To S. Bradford, Esq.:

On my return from Pottsville, the representations to me last evening were such that I sent a special engine to Pottsville, after the up-evening passenger train; but the man had left the train at Auburn before the telegram could reach it. He then walked back to Port Clinton after dark, and stole his passage to Tamaqua on one of our coal trains last night. He is now sought at Tamaqua, where we telegraphed to look out for him, and will be held until identified. There has been some ground for suspicion that it is Booth.

G. A. NICHOLLS,
Supt. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

More Pennsylvania Stories—The Suspected Person not Known to the Person who Suspected Him—A Queer Affair all Round.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following dispatch was received this evening from a lawyer at Reading:

"The dispatch of yesterday was somewhat erroneous. The statement given by the citizen of Reading referred to is, that he has no acquaintance with Booth, having seen him but once seven years ago in a theatre in Baltimore, and not being able to identify him now. He saw the suspected person in a saloon on Tuesday night in company with another, drinking freely. Learning that the man intended leaving town for Pottsville at 6 P.M. yesterday, he got upon the train after it had started, and recognized the individual, who appeared very much confused at meeting him. He asked the citizen whether he was going up to the train. Upon his answering that he was not, the man said that he would be back in Reading in a day or two. The citizen then left the train, and communicated these facts to a government detective of this place, by whose agency he has since been arrested, and is now awaiting recognition at Tamaqua."

READING, April 20.

The citizen who "recognized Booth" was taken before a justice of the peace this afternoon, to make affidavit of his knowledge. He swears, now, that he has only seen Booth once, and that was seven years ago; and, also, that he does not believe the person pursued was Booth. Heretofore he stated positively that it was Booth, and that he knew him intimately.

Booth Repudiated by the Canada Rebels.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is a son of Booth the celebrated actor, an actor himself. His father was an Englishman and he was born in Baltimore, where his parents were then staying. We learn from gentlemen who know him well that he is a man of a very excitable temperament, inordinately fond of notoriety, and with that strong tendency to theatricality exhibited by his father on the stage, when as *Richard* he refused to be killed and nearly succeeded in making a corpse, instead, of *Richmond*. He was in Montreal just after attempting to make an engagement with Mr. Buckland; he expressed himself as a southern sympathizer, and spoke of his desire to go to Richmond and play there for the benefit of confederate hospitals; but he was not cordially received by southern men here, it being reported that he was a federal spy; and in this light, he was generally, although perhaps untruly, regarded. While here his expenditure was profuse and reckless, and his habits intemperate. Accordingly to all accounts, he appears to have been a man capable of committing any wickedness for the sake of the notoriety attending it. With this explanation the reader has at once the key to the dramatic incidents of the tragedy, the deed, the appearance on the stage, the naked dagger, the "*Sic semper tyrannis*," and the exit.

Edwin Booth and Robert Lincoln.

[From the New-York Times.]

And here it is only thoughtful and honest to say that the Union cause has had no stronger or more generous supporter than Mr. Edwin Booth. From the commencement he has been earnestly and actively solicitous for the triumph of our arms and the welfare of our soldiers. An incident—a trifle in itself—may be recalled at this moment when the profound monotony of grief overwhelms us. Not a month since, Mr. Edwin Booth was proceeding to Washington. At Trenton there was a general scramble to reach the cars, which had started, leaving many behind in the refreshment saloon. Mr. Edwin Booth was preceded by a gentleman whose foot slipped as he was stepping upon the platform, and who would have fallen at once beneath the wheels had not Mr. Edwin Booth's arm sustained him. The gentleman remarked that he had had a narrow escape of his life, and was thankful to his preserver. It was Robert Lincoln, the son of that great, good man who now lies dead before our blistered eyes, and whose name we cannot mention without choking.

In some way the incident came to the knowledge of Lieutenant-General Grant, who at once wrote a civil letter to Mr. Edwin Booth, and said that if he could serve him at any time he would be glad to do so. Mr. Booth replied, playfully, that when he (Grant) was in Richmond, he would like to play for him there. It is a trifle, but it is just to remember trifles when a man so stricken and overburdened with woe as is Mr. Edwin Booth is spoken of.

A Scandalous Story About the Booth Family.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

We have been placed in possession of some facts relative to the Booth family, since writing our first article on the subject, which are, at this time, exceedingly interesting. They widely differ from the generally known and accepted history of the family, as it is written in extant memoirs, and handed about among the traditions of the stage. Our informant received the particulars a few years ago, from the lips of a personal friend, who had an intimate knowledge of the inner life of the family, and regarded the advancement of the boys in their profession with much satisfaction and pride. It has been generally understood, and the family encouraged the belief, that Junius Brutus Booth, Sr., was legitimately married to the lady who passed in this country as his second wife. Indeed, when, some seven years ago, the announcement of the death of the first wife, Mrs. Mary Booth, in Baltimore, was made in the New-York *Clipper* (the statement that she had been divorced being added), the sons united in a card, which was published in that journal, setting forth that their father had had but one wife, and that one their mother, then (and now) living—the putative Mrs. Rosalie Booth, from whom he had never been divorced. Mrs. Word, however, stated to our informant that this was incorrect. The elder Booth was a married man at the time he last appeared at Covent Garden theatre. While there, he chanced to meet in the Covent Garden market (then as well known as Haymarket) a flower girl named Rosalie, who regularly sold flowers to market customers in that quarter of London. She possessed rare personal attractions, and was, in fact, exceedingly beautiful. Booth cultivated an acquaintance with her, which ripened into intimacy, and resulted in an elopement, Booth at once taking passage to America, where the fair Rosalie was presented as, and passed for, his wife. By his first wife, Booth had one child, at the time of his desertion of her—an infant. When she ascertained where Booth had gone, she also followed, bringing the child with her, and subsequently took up her residence in Baltimore. This child, when arrived at man's estate, adopted the profession of the law, and Richard Booth, Esquire, was afterward known as a prominent and influential member of the Boston bar. He never so much as recognized the other children of Booth, and for years did not speak to his father. It was probably out of consideration for this child, that the elder Booth did not sue for a writ of divorce from his wife Mary; if, indeed, there were any grounds upon which he could hope to obtain the desired legal severance, without which, it seems a second marriage was out of the question. Her troubles and trials led her gradually into habits of dissipation. She became almost as intemperate as Booth himself, and it was a custom with her, when in liquor, to haunt the Baltimore markets for a chance-meeting with the woman who had usurped her place in the heart and home of her husband. These encounters were as much avoided by the one, as sought for by the other. Mrs. Booth assailed Rosalie with violent, often coarse language, and opprobrious epithets, which the other never resented, but got away by the speediest exit. The fact growing out of this condition of affairs is, that the children—Junius Brutus, Edwin Forrest, John Wilkes, Joseph, and the sisters—are of illegitimate birth; and it is a fact which would probably have died out with the few who were privy to it, but for the great crime which has quickened public curiosity and unlocked the secrets of the family charnel-house, whose gates had been securely closed and guarded by the children, in their struggle for professional rank and social position, that even a legal inquisition could hardly have forced them ajar. The childhood facts of the stage-career of the boys, as published by us, are substantially correct, and very little is to be added. They were all greatly attached to their mother, and it was their custom, while fulfilling engagements throughout the country, to remit their funds to her in trust, except so much as was necessary to defray their personal expenses.

Booth's Visit to Newburg.

[From the Newburg Telegraph, April [illegible]]

It was on a [illegible] day in October last that J. Wilkes Booth was in Newburg. He was on his way to play an engagement at Buffalo, and got off the train arriving at Newburg late on Saturday night, and made for the first place he found open. He visited several taverns, generally "blowing," as the boys say, considerably. He treated all hands in an off handed, lavish manner, full of his star engagements, handed out his cards, engraved "J. Wilkes Booth, tragedian," and got off a deal of bluster. Staying over night, he got into a clothing store, Sunday morning, and bought some collars, etc. Finally he got across the river about noon. There are many in town who could identify him at a glance. On the night the hotels were fired in New-York city, he and his two brothers appeared in one piece at Winter Garden, before a terrible crowded house. Since then Edwin Booth has played "Hamlet" at the same theatre, one hundred nights in succession, the greatest histrionic feat on record. Edwin Booth is a gentleman and a patriot, and to our judgment the finest impersonator of "Hamlet" that has yet appeared. The assassin seems to have been always a vain fool. He is now a tragedian indeed, and one who will never be forgotten.

His Passage Through Providence on the 5th.

[From the Providence Press, April 10.]

J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, was in this city several hours on Wednesday, 5th inst., arriving in the New-York boat in the morning, and leaving in the afternoon train for Boston. He stopped at the Aquidneck House, registering "J. Wilkes Booth and lady."

Doom of the Assassins.

[From the Atlas and Argus.]

There are such natures, and the fermentation of revolution gives birth to many of them. They do not see that the blood they shed springs from the ground again in fearful and multiplied retributions. They do not see that, as in this case, they strengthen the government they strike at, and that they stain the cause they are identified with, and invoke fearful reprisals upon their compatriots. But when did murder reason rightly? The response of the first murderer to the call of God showed how guilt had weakened the intellect that the spirit of revenge had first clouded. The confederate chiefs will disclaim participation in the plot. What is left of Davis's government at Danville will doubtless protest against it. They will offer to surrender the criminals, if within their reach; though their broken and despised power is insufficient to enforce a mandate to that end. Nor do we see where else these outlaws can find refuge. Not in European countries or dependencies within the operation of our extradition treaties; not in Mexico, for neither Maximilian nor his patron Napoleon can tolerate political assassins. Spain has no treaty of mutual surrender with us, yet she would probably yield up refugees thus stained with illustrious blood. Turn where they will, these conspirators find the avenues of escape closed against them! Like the Roman empire when it stretched its dominion over the known earth, the modern republic leaves no refuge to enemies like these, but suicide.

FROM RICHMOND.

General Lee's Quiet Arrival in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 17.]

General R. E. Lee arrived in this city about 3 o'clock Saturday evening. Attended by five members of his staff, he rode into the city over the pontoon bridge at the foot of Seventeenth street and thence up Main street to his residence on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Passing rapidly through the city, he was recognized by but a few citizens, who raised their hats, a compliment which was in every case returned; but on nearing his residence, the fact of his presence having spread quickly, a great crowd rushed to see him, and set up a loud cheering to which he replied by simply raising his hat. As he descended from his horse, a large number of persons pressed forward and shook hands with him. This ceremony been gotten through with by the general as quietly and as unostentatiously as possible, he retired into his house and the crowd dispersed.

Difficulty in Regard to Reading Prayers in the Churches.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 17.]

The Protestant Episcopal churches in this city were closed on yesterday. A brief statement will explain the cause of this proceeding.

The Episcopal churches, it seems, were obnoxious to "General Order No. 29," which says: "In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called president of the confederate states, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States." The rules of the church enjoin that while omissions may be made in the prayers, no portion shall be changed except by authority of an ecclesiastical council, which must be presided over by the bishop of the diocese. The prayers heretofore used included the words "confederate states," and though the clergymen were at liberty, and were willing to omit the objectionable words, they had no authority to substitute therefor the words "United States." Bishop Johns is in Halifax, therefore there could be no communication with him, and no council could be held.

In this dilemma the clergymen of the various churches waited on General Ord and stated the case. The general said the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, but the churches must be closed; the clergy were obliged to obey their ecclesiastical, and he his military superiors.

A Curious Souvenir of the War—Jeff. Davis's Coffee Set.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 17.]

We examined on Saturday the mechanism of one of those curious souvenirs of the war that, like their recipients, "cannot escape history." We allude to a fancy coffee or tea set, we do not know which, which formerly graced the mansion of President Jefferson Davis, but which was disposed of at auction with silverware, etc., by Messrs. Bell, Ellett & Co., Pearl street, a few days before the evacuation, when Mr. Davis concluded to "decline housekeeping" and make a tour for his health. The coffee or tea set in question is a perfect miniature or *fac-simile* of a railroad locomotive, with tender attached. The locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spiggot, a steam whistle indicating when tea or coffee is ready. The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of the fireman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive vigorously ringing the bell, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner, or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metal, carries the sugar in an elegant sugar caisson, with goblet for cognac and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with racks for cigars. The most curious contrivance of all is a secret music-box, located somewhere in the tender, which, being set, plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner, or breakfast table. It got obstreperous on Saturday and refused to play "Dixie." The whole establishment, engine and tender, rests upon two beautiful enamelled waiters. As we have said before, the article was disposed of at auction, and purchased by an Italian, A. Barratti, who, several days ago, disposed of the same to Colonel Friedman, of Philadelphia, a gentleman well-known in and out of the army. Colonel Friedman purchased the souvenir with a view of presenting the same to President Lincoln; and to save the public the trouble of an effort of inspecting the mechanism we have described, we may as well state that the rare article is on its way to Washington and the White House.

It may not be inappropriate to mention that upon the side of the locomotive, in miniature, is emblazoned "President Jefferson Davis," showing that the testimonial, locomotive and tender, were built expressly for his use, or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the "cow-catcher" ought to be, appears the confederate national banner and battle flag, entwined with the national ensign of France. Wonder if the whole affair wasn't a present from "Little Nap," as a [illegible] of his [illegible] sincere regard and friendship,' and as an offset to the entertainment of the kitchen waiters, Slidell and Mason, who were entertained at the back door? However, the locomotive and tender are on the track, and all aboard are reported either killed, wounded, or prisoners.

A Rebel Overland Navy—Voyage from Mobile to the Mississippi via Jackson—Return to Madisonville—A Disheartening Failure.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

It seems that since the utter failure of the rebels to appear on the seas with a navy, they have invented an entirely new style of boats, adapted so as to operate on land as well as on the sea. A short time since, as we hear, they built four large but lightly-constructed launches at Mobile, which were designed to capture one of our gunboats lying in the Mississippi river, a few miles below Natchez, at the mouth of the Homochitto river. These launches were mounted upon cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and transported several hundred miles, to a point about eighty miles from the scene of the contemplated triumph, and from thence hauled to the river by ox teams. But, alas for the uncertainty of hopes without sufficient foundation. When they reached the Father of Waters they learned from a well posted friend that the officers of the gunboat had been warned, and were on the alert to gobble them up on the first sight. Disappointed in this enterprise, the improvised rebel "navy" turned its attention to the lake, and retreated to the town of Madisonville, in St. Tammany parish. From thence they embarked, and steered for Lake Maurepas, whence they hoped to surprise the little steamer Commodore by a night attack. On the voyage between Madisonville and Lake Maurepas they overhauled two small trading vessels, unarmed, which they found no difficulty in capturing and destroying. Before they arrived in the neighborhood of the Commodore, they learned that their plan was known to the officers of that gallant little craft, which was supposed to be looking for them. Thereupon they ran their boats ashore, again mounted them upon wagons drawn by oxen, and disappeared in the recesses of the piny woods. Some fifty men were detailed from a Mississippi regiment to carry out this wild scheme, and it is said the officers and men were confident of complete success. It seems difficult to believe that men in their senses would undertake an enterprise that is so palpably impossible to succeed; but, after all, it was not more hopeless than that other grand illusion that has swallowed up many of the best men in the South—the attempt to secede.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Great Improvement in the Condition of the Secretary of State.

Official Report of the Surgeon-General—Improvement of Secretary Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Major-General Dix:

The following is the official report from Surgeon-General Barnes, of the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Frederick Seward, this morning.

The deep interest of the American people in the welfare of the great statesman and patriot, whose life was assailed by the murderers of President Lincoln, induces me to send you the official morning and evening reports of the Surgeon-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

April 20, 1865—9 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more comfortable this morning. Mr. F. Seward continues to improve slowly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

The Evening Report.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20—9:15 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New-York:

The evening report of the Surgeon-General as to the condition of Secretary Seward and his son is as follows:

"SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 20—9 P. M.

"*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"I have the honor to report that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Secretary of State to-day. No perceptible alteration in the case of Mr. F. Seward.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. K. BARNES,
"Surgeon-General."

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Special Commission to Examine into Corruption and Favoritism.

By the arrival of the steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the evening of the 12th instant, we have the following advertisement in the papers of that day:

[OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, NEW ORLEANS, April 10.

To the People of the Military Division of the West Mississippi:

A commission has been organized by the government of the United States to investigate the military and civil administration of the department which includes the city of New Orleans.

It is composed of Major-General W. F. Smith, U. S. A., and James T. Brady, Esq., of New-York.

Designing or guilty persons have misrepresented the origin and purpose of the commission. On this account it is deemed proper to inform you that the commission will in no manner interfere with the lawful rights or privileges of the people of New Orleans, but is intended to aid in securing them.

One of its chief objects is to ascertain whether any military, or other official, or any individual claiming to act under the authority of the United States, has cheated, oppressed, or injured any person within this department.

The public are earnestly invited to inform the commission of any instance in which such an offence has been committed, so that the guilty parties may be dealt with as they deserve.

The restoration of trade and commerce in the city of New Orleans has been materially retarded by men who have used money, or influence, in in such a way as to prevent free and equal competition. The commission is eager to break up this system, and punish all who have been connected with it.

Those who are willing to assist the commission in their efforts, by communicating facts within their knowledge, will please call upon the undersigned. No information, truly stated, will in any event be used against the party giving it, as the great object of the government is to reach such of its agents and officials as have abused the trust reposed in them.

NICHOLAS BOWEN,
Lieutenant Colonel A. A. G.,
Judge Advocate.

The Fighting at Selma.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Free Trader, April 8.]

A gentleman who left Selma on Monday informs us that on last Sunday the Yankees attacked the advance of General Forrest in Selma with an overwhelming force, estimated at 18,000. The forces opposing this body were Generals Roddy's, Armstrong's, and a portion of General Dan. Adams' command, numbering 1,200 or 1,400. General Forrest was there in person, but the most of his command was too distant to participate in the engagement. After a severe fight of several hours, our forces were driven out and the place left in possession of the vandals. Our troops acted nobly, although they were very much scattered. Generals Roddy, Armstrong, and Adams were all slightly wounded. General Forrest was [illegible] in the arm by a ball of a pistol—a painful but not dangerous wound; will not disable him. The old chieftain sent two of the vandals into eternity with his saber, and had his horse shot under him. He swears that he can and will drive them out of the country. The Yankees burned all the public and government works, and the Gee House and some private property. Up to the time our informant left, the Yankees were still in the city. Our forces had fallen back to Marion and [illegible]. All of the rolling stock of the different railroads was brought off in safety, and some of the machinery from the government shops.

DEMOPOLIS.

A column of the enemy's cavalry have left Eastport to pass through Northeast Mississippi and toward Demopolis, which is thus threatened west, north, and east. Its capture would close the Tombigbee.

THE ALABAMA RIVER.

The enemy have got on the south or Atlantic side of the Alabama river and doubtless now have control of that river to such extent as to stop steamboat communication between Mobile and Montgomery. They are thus enabled to break up the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day amounted to $3,062,300, including one from Pittsburg for $304,600; one from Chicago for $210,160; one from Memphis for $100,000; one from New-York for $170,550; one from Washington for $260,000, and also 2,144 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Terrible Accident at the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, April 20.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Charlestown navy-yard. One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck 150-pound shell, when it exploded, instantly killing Timothy Lyons, John Murphy, Nathaniel Burch, and Daniel Drew. All the workmen in the yard were more or less wounded, and ten or twelve others, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The explosion took place near the house of the commandant of the yard.

NEW JERSEY.

OUR NATION'S BEREAVEMENT—RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITIZENS OF NEWARK.

At a meeting of the citizens of Newark, held at Military Park on Wednesday afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Newark assembled *en masse*, beneath the shadow of a great sorrow, would express in befitting terms their sentiments and feelings in view of the recent striking down of the honored head of the nation by the hands of murderous violence.

Resolved, That we feel the utter inadequacy of language to measure our astonishment and horror at the daring enormity of the crime committed.

Resolved, That, in the presence of this awful dispensation of Providence, it becomes us, the citizens of Newark, here assembled in common with our fellow-countrymen throughout the Union, to bow with humble submission under the rod that has smitten us, and with penitence and confession of our national and personal sins to implore God's mercy upon us and our afflicted people.

Resolved, That the virtues of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] against the execrable deed that has cut short his useful life, and deprived the republic of his invaluable services; that now, more than ever, the insulted majesty of the nation stands in urgent need of vindication, and that while we would deprecate all vindictive excess, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the laws of God and the instincts of outraged humanity justify and demand that at least the chief plotters and abettors of a rebellion which has deluged the land with blood should not be allowed to go unpunished.

Resolved, That we recognize in the brutal murder of the President, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, lying, as he was, on a sick bed and rendered defenceless by wounds, the same fiendish spirit engendered by slavery which years ago shocked the nation with its barbarous violence, and at last has filled the land with lamentation and bitter sorrow, making it the imperative duty of the government never to cease the struggle to which we are engaged until this pestilent cause of all our troubles is forever eradicated from our soil.

Resolved, That while we retain in cherished remembrance the virtues of that illustrious man to whom and whose compatriots under God we owe the foundation of the free institutions we enjoy, our hearts will not consent to withhold an equal place in their affection and grateful remembrances from the martyr and patriot whose life has just been sacrificed for their maintenance, assured that while time lasts and a reverence for virtue and loyalty remains, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln will stand together in emblazoned characters on history's brightest page, the one as the father, the other as the saviour, of his country.

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family of the late President our sincere sympathy, assuring them that their affliction and sorrow are not theirs alone, but are shared by the entire nation, and that we commend them to the protection and loving regard of the God of all grace and comfort.

Resolved, That our sympathies are due and are hereby tendered to the honored Secretary of State, himself the purposed victim of foul conspiracy, and that we regard a cause for special and devout thanksgiving that the transcending ability which has been so skillfully employed in averting threatened foreign complications with our domestic troubles, is still saved to our afflicted country in this hour of her severest trial.

Resolved, That we tender to the distinguished citizen called of God in a manner so signal and solemn to assume the duties of the chief executive office, the expression of our confidence in his patriotism and earnest purpose to administer, in dependence on Divine assistance, the affairs of this great people, with the assurance of our earnest support in his efforts to uphold the government and maintain its authority over our entire national territory.

Resolved, That over the prostrate body of our murdered President, it is eminently fit and proper that every good citizen, every patriot, every man who wishes to be thought an upholder of order and a free government, should now, ignoring party, swear fresh allegiance to the national cause, and new devotion to the work of saving, under God, this great republic from dismemberment and overthrow.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

Arrived.

Hospital steamer Con Driold, Loveland, Morehead City 18th inst, with 70 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.

Ship Vesuel (Bs), Keating, Leghorn 49 days, with marble, rags, &c. to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Hermod (Nor), Olsen, Leghorn 52 days, with marble, &c, to order.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Matanzas 10 days, with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Em [illegible] (Br), Henderson, Cardenas 3 days, with sugar to master.

Bark Rosamond, Fickett, Neuvitas 11 days, with molasses and sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Cosmos, Talbot, Messina 67 days, with fruit to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J B Elliott (Br), Murphy, Manzanillo 24 days, with mahogany, cedar, &c, to D R De Wolf & Co. Left sch Juba, for New York 3 days.

Sailed.

Steamers Baltimore, Morro Castle, America, Euterpe, bark Penguin, Daniel.

Wind at sunset E, fresh, with rain.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—A barg of about 200 tons, was launched from the yard of Peter Bradstreet, Esq, in Farmingdale, on Tuesday last. She is called the Nellie Mitchell, in honor of the daughter of the mayor of Gardiner.

Foreign Ports.

Buenos Ayres—In port Feb 24, bark James E Brett, Jewett, unc, for Amoor.

Cardenas—Ar 15th inst, sch F A Heath, Williams, Portland.

Sld 13th, Br brigs Despatch, Grozier, and Nigretta, Stowers, New York.

Matanzas—Ar 13th inst, Br brig Britannia, Cable, Boston.

Cld 12th, bark Arizona, Colcord, Cardenas, brig Sea Lark, Means, Philadelphia.

Sld 13th, Br sch Alex Bine, Colcord, Boston.

St Thomas—Ar 30th ult, brigs Executive, Gotham, Guadeloupe (and sld 31st for Arecibo; 31st, Raby, Angus, New York; schs R Hill, Hulse, do (and sld 9th inst for Hartford; 5th inst, sch Balloon, Grant, ——.

Sld 31st ult, Br sch Marietta, Lewis, Arroyo, PR.

Sagua—In port 11th inst, ship John S Harris, Justis, for Philadelphia; barks Pirlades, Wriz, Esther, Prince; Caroline Stearns, and Glenroy, Merles, for New York; brigs Randolph, Percy; Sites, Brown; Maine, Jarvis, and Wm Hearn, ——, for do.

Trinidad—In port 8th inst, bark Zephyr, for New York, brigs John Bernard, and Golden Lead, for do.

Domestic Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE—Ar 18th, ship Pactolus, Tobey, Portland; bark Mary Dennison, Fairchild, New York; brigs Eliza Burgess, Burk, and Handy, Ryder, do; schs Thomas Jayne, Holmes; J R Worthington, Worthington; D A Berry, Voorhees; Palma, Brewster; Walter Raleigh, Woodbury; War Eagle, Kelley; E Strong, Haller; Kitty Jane, Henderson; Garnet, Thomas; Fanny Fern, Seabury; L S Davis, Kempton; B B Hall, Hunter; James Hoyt, Sweezy, and New Jersey, Brown, do; West Wind, Leek, Beaufort; 16th and 17th, S Sinclair Clemens, Midget, ———, Virginia, Maule; Irwin Allen, ———, and John Smith, Sarry, do.

NEW LONDON—Ar 19th, schs Seraph, Ryder, New Bedford for New York; Mary Nell, Bowen, Wareham for do.

PORTLAND—Ar 18th, schs St Lucar, Barnes; Harriet Baker, Webber, and Bay State, Verrill, New York.

Ar 19th, steamer Belgian, Wylie, Liverpool; sch Juno, Seavey, New York.

Sld, bark Gertrude, Matanzas; brigs Rio Grande, do; [illegible] Cardenas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Columbia College.

At a meeting of the [illegible] of Columbia College, in the city of New-York, on the [illegible] day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the following [illegible] was passed:

Whereas, In the [illegible] of universal exultation and gladness at the brilliant successes of the national arms, and at the prospect of the speedy return of the blessings of peace and union [illegible] to our distracted country, the nation has been suddenly shocked and its heart of the people has been wrung with anguish by the [illegible] assassination of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate, and by a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the honored Secretary of State of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, that by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the American nation has lost a man whose simplicity and native energy of character, honesty and tenacity of purpose, pure and disinterested patriotism, and a rare combination of justice and humanity, made him honored, beloved and revered, and whose career as a magistrate of a free people will render him illustrious whereso[illegible] and universal [illegible] shall exist, for all ages.

Resolved, That the act by which Abraham Lincoln has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, is one which, for ferocious atrocity, is without a parallel in the annals of history, and which stamps its authors, its instigators, and all who approve the crime or shelter the criminal, as deserving the detestation and abhorrence of all mankind, to the latest generations.

Resolved, That a like abhorrence and execration must pursue the wretch who aimed the assassin's dagger at the heart of William H. Seward, as he lay helpless upon a bed of suffering, and who only desisted from his dastardly attack when he supposed that his diabolical purpose had been accomplished.

Resolved, That this board recognize in these acts of stupendous and unprecedented malignity, only the legitimate manifestations of that spirit of hostility to all law human or divine, which originally prompted, and has since continued to sustain the nefarious attempt upon the life of the nation, which, for four years, has made our once happy land a scene of such horrors as the world has never before witnessed.

Resolved, That a cause identified in its inception, by the avowals of its own supporters, with the perpetuation of the cruelest form of human bondage, which has employed in its support practices so shocking to humanity and so abhorrent to every precept of religion as to partake rather of the ferocity of wild beasts and savages than of the spirit of an enlightened Christian civilization—practices such as the deliberate starvation of prisoners of war, the brutal massacre of [illegible] garrisons, the sacrilegious desecration of the remains of the dead, the persecution, torture, and murder of unhappy recusants, and the inhuman hunting down with bloodhounds of miserable refugees; and which now sends into the heart of our populous towns and into our national capital the midnight incendiary with his torch and the dastardly assassin with his knife, is one which cannot much longer continue to receive the countenance or encouragement of any people which calls itself Christian, but must compel all good men and all good governments everywhere to make common cause against its maintainers and abettors, as common scourges of mankind and enemies of the human race.

Resolved, That this board tenders its most respectful sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the lamented chief magistrate, assuring them that the terrible calamity which has deprived them of their natural protector and support, has only the more endeared them to the hearts of the American people, and has entitled them to receive, and made it sure that they shall receive, every tender care and every generous provision in the power of a great and magnanimous nation to afford, to soften to them the bitterness of their affliction.

Resolved, That this body extend also a sympathy equally sincere to the suffering Secretary of State, preserved as by a miracle from death at the assassin's hand, and to his family, outraged by this dastardly violence, and soon possibly to be shrouded in mourning for the loss of one of its cherished members, fallen a victim to his filial devotion; and earnestly trusts and prays that God in His mercy may soon restore to renewed strength and usefulness, this tried and faithful public servant, that he may continue long in the future, as he has done in the past, by his sagacity and wisdom to guide our ship of state safely among the perils to which, in the present trying time, the complications of diplomacy are continually exposing it.

Resolved, That the fiendish ferocity which has marked the conduct of the people of the insurgent states throughout the progress of this nefarious attempt to subvert the foundations of the government and to extinguish popular liberty upon the American continent, is, in the opinion of this board, but the natural and necessary fruit of the half barbarous social system which boasts, as its distinguishing feature and chief corner-stone, the hopeless enslavement of a weak and helpless race of human beings, and that if upon this subject any difference of opinion among loyal men has heretofore existed, this crowning act of deliberate, premeditated malignant atrocity must from this hour henceforth unite all sensible men, all good citizens, all honest patriots, and all sincere Christians in the fixed and unalterable determination to wash out and exterminate from the land every trace of an institution which, after so long disgracing our civilization and brutalizing large communities of our people, has at length generated crimes at which the whole world [illegible] stand amazed, and whose frightful enormity [illegible] them for ever fearfully and unapproachably [illegible] in the annals of human wickedness.

Knights of St. Patrick.—A Special Meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the ASTOR HOUSE, to take action in regard to the death of the President of the United States. By order of the President.

H. DUFFY, Secretary.
W. R. ROBERTS

Office of the Commissioners of Public CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

April 20, 1865.

The following address was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Board, and copies presented to Messrs. Draper and Grinnell.

After [illegible] years of most intimate and fraternal association in the administration of the delicate and onerous duties of this Department, we take leave of you with emotions of profound regret. Your zeal and ability in the discharge of the important and responsible duties of the Commission have been beyond all praise. To you the unfortunate and the fallen have ever found that kindly sympathy and that judicious assistance, which tended so strongly to their restoration to society and their friends, while the public interests committed to our joint cares have been guarded with the utmost caution and discrimination. Your arrival in this Department have been marked by the introduction of needed and valuable reforms, which the great practical experience of our honored retiring President in his former connection with these institutions, and his real love for the work on which he was engaged, enabled him to suggest and perfect, with great advantage to the public and decided benefit to the affairs of this Commission.

It is painful to sever the connection which has so long and intimately united us in the works of philanthropy in which we have been engaged, but in taking leave, [illegible] to tender to you, in behalf of a grateful community, our best thanks for your valuable co-operation, and trust that your successors we may find as faithful and untiring coadjutors as we lose in you.

With the highest esteem and the best wishes for your welfare and happiness, we beg to subscribe ourselves

Faithfully, your friends,

JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL.

Department of Public Charities and Correction

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, held at their office this day—

Present—Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson and Moses H. Grinnell—the following resolutions presented by President Draper, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to deprive our beloved country of the life and devotion of the late lamented President LINCOLN, and arrest in his career of usefulness (temporarily we trust) the labors of our eminent Secretary of State, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and also place in anxious doubt the life of his worthy son and Assistant Secretary, Frederick W. Seward, we have respectfully

Resolved, That in the nation's loss, and amid the people's mourning, we deem it a privilege to place upon the records of this department our sincere and unqualified sympathy and sorrow.

Resolved, That while expressing with emotion our appreciation of the martyred dead, and acknowledging our faith in the future reward of his noble attributes, we count his past life and patriotic action as a bright illustration of American statesmanship and a fervent devotion to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That the wardens and officers of this department be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the families of those referred to under the action of this Board, and published in the papers of this city.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, | Commissioners.
MOSES H. GRINNELL. |

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is the only specific for Burns, relieving the pain in five minutes and healing without scar. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Piles, Cuts, and the worst cases of Corns and Bunions, Sore Throat and Inflamed Eyes, and all Sprains.

Three sizes: 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1, a box. The [illegible] size contains as much as six 25 ct. ones.

For sale by the gross or single box at depot, 49 Liberty street, N. Y., the 25 ct. size sent by mail on receipt of 37 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 20,

IS NOW READY.

The WEEKLY WORLD for the present week contains a complete and reliable account of the assassination and funeral of President Lincoln, and the attempt to kill Secretary Seward, while confined to his bed. No account has yet been published which for minuteness of detail, accuracy and graphic narration, will compare with this.

The Paper also contains the graphic report of the Surrender of General Lee to General Grant, by one of our corps of Special Correspondents, who has previously chronicled some of the prominent events of the war. The demand for copies of the paper containing this letter having exhausted our Daily and Semi-Weekly editions, persons desirous of preserving this letter, should procure the WEEKLY WORLD for this week.

A special feature of the WEEKLY WORLD is its summary of the News of the Week, prepared with great care and arranged with a view to the convenience of the reader.

Price, per year, Two Dollars.

Single copies Five Cents.

Address

THE WORLD,